

THE ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY NEWS.



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[ONE PENNY.]

MURDER, A TRADE.

A most horrible exposure of crime has taken place before the Sheffield Commission, and daily the particulars extorted from witnesses make the tale of the tragedy more disgusting and complete. It appears that one Linley took more apprentices than the Trade Union to which he belonged liked, and a conspiracy to do him serious bodily harm was set on foot, and eventuated in his murder. The Secretary of the Union, Broadhead, accepted the services of a man named Hallam "to do the job," and another man, Crookes, was taken into the secret and employed as the agent. Hallam's price was £20, and £15 was agreed upon. The victim was watched for five or six weeks, and at last shot, and killed with an air gun, by Crookes, who was considered the best shot of the two ruffians. Hallam confessed first, and afterwards Crookes, and then Broadhead, who made what he calls "a clean breast of it." The scene when Hallam confessed was most exciting and melodramatic. He seemed convulsed with fear and horror at his own conduct. Crookes, being told of Hallam's confession, boldly acknowledged the dreadful deed, and Broadhead made lengthy disclosures, which will be found in another column. Broadhead acknowledges other crimes besides his share in the murder of Linley. "I hired," he said, "Dennis Clarke to blow up Hellewell." One Shaw really



SECRETARY BROADHEAD.

effected this atrocity, and Broadhead had a document drawn up stating that he had not employed him. This was intended to screen himself. Similar stories will be found in our report of other evil deeds, and it seems Crookes had been hired on other occasions before Linley's murder. The trifling sums, from £3 to £15, paid for murderous deeds, shows that assassins are cheap in Sheffield; and the entire body of working men throughout the kingdom must exert themselves to purify their order from such atrocious stains. We are glad to hear that the London Societies intend to take action of this kind, and we hope the movement will be universal. It is no more fair to suppose Trade Societies in general lead to crime than to imagine that there are no respectable tradesmen because some shopkeepers are great cheats; but we look upon the Sheffield revelations as a terrible lesson to both employers and employed of the mischiefs that may arise from want of due respect for individual rights. Combinations for objects within the limits of law and morals are right on both sides; but neither should seek to infringe the personal rights of any human being. We feel in intense regret that such ruffians should escape punishment, but the exposure will undoubtedly do good, as a thunderstorm clears the air. Murder has been a trade long enough in Sheffield; the Unionists must take care lest Jack Ketch is not called in to wipe out the plague spot.



BROADHEAD'S HOTEL, CARVER-STREET, SHEFFIELD.



WINDOW AT THE BACK OF THE CROWN, SCOTLAND-STREET, THROUGH WHICH LINLEY WAS SHOT.

IMPERIAL PARLIAMENT.

HOUSE OF LORDS.

On Monday, Earl Russell brought forward his long-threatened motion for the appointment of a Royal Commission to obtain full and accurate information as regards the nature and amount of the property and revenues of the Established Church in Ireland; with a view to their more productive management and their more equitable application for the benefit of the Irish people. In commending this resolution to the support of the House, which was more than ordinarily crowded, the noble earl remarked that the time was peculiarly favourable for dealing with this long-vexed subject, inasmuch as in the present day there was a general disposition among persons belonging to different religious communities in Ireland to treat in an amicable spirit all questions affecting that country; and his object was to direct attention to the anomalous position of the Irish Church for the purpose of securing its full consideration in the next session. Any attempt to effect a settlement of the Irish Church question would be attended with great difficulty, but in devising some mode for accomplishing that object he saw no reason why a compromise might not be resorted to. The scheme which some years ago was the noble earl's panacea for Irish grievances, namely, that the Roman Catholic clergy should receive stipends from the state, he now altogether discarded, believing that if adopted it would not be successful. The substitution of the Roman Catholic for the Protestant Church as an establishment in Ireland was equally out of the question. And the proposal to apply the revenues of the Church to educational or other objects of public utility—saving, however, existing life interests—and to which he had often been inclined to lean, had very great defects in it, which it would be difficult to overcome. On the whole he thought that the plan which was best adapted to restore contentment in Ireland was that propounded by Earl Grey, to the effect that the revenues of the Church should be divided, and one-half retained by the Established Church, and the other half transferred to the Roman Catholic clergy.—Lord Cairns, in a very masterly and eloquent speech, replied to the noble earl, and a long debate ensued.—A division then took place on the last clause of Earl Russell's motion, which was negatived by 90 votes to 38. The motion, as so amended, was then agreed to.

In the House of Lords, on Tuesday, on the order for reading the Railway Companies' Bill the second time, the Duke of Richmond objected to that portion of the measure which empowered railway companies to create pre-preference stock, whilst admitting that with that exception the Bill would give additional security to railway property, and to every class of investment in railways. Lord Redesdale also expressed a strong opinion that great injustice would be done unless steps were taken to guard the preference stock already created. Referring to the general effect of the measure, however, the noble lord remarked, that if it had become law twenty years ago the railway companies would have been spared all their present embarrassments and difficulties. The bill having been read a second time was ordered to go before a select committee. The Duke of Marlborough moved the second reading of Brown's Charity Bill, the object of which he explained was to enable the Charity Commissioners to alter the bequest of a Mr. Thomas Brown to the University of London, for the foundation of a hospital and home for the care and recreation of dogs. The scheme was opposed by the University of Dublin, to whom the fund was to go for the foundation of professorships in Oriental languages in the event of the London University not complying with the wishes of the testator. The Earl of Rosse proposed, as an amendment, that the Bill should be read a second time that day three months, which on a division was carried by 48 to 16. The Bill was therefore lost. Some bills were forwarded a stage, and at ten minutes to eight their Lordships adjourned.

HOUSE OF COMMONS.

On Tuesday a new writ was ordered for the election of a member for North Lancashire, in the room of Colonel W. Patten, appointed Chancellor of the Duchy of Lancaster.—The consideration of the Reform Bill was once more resumed in committee on the 40th or "general saving" clause, which provided that the franchises conferred by the Act should be in addition to, and not in substitution of, existing franchises; when the Chancellor of the Exchequer, adverting to the discussion which took place on Friday last relating to the boundary commission, stated that, after reconsidering the question, Ministers were still of opinion that the commissioners should be statutory, but they had determined to reduce the number from seven to five; and, in accordance with the recommendation of Mr. Bright, to increase the parliamentary element. The five commissioners, therefore, whom the Government would propose when the committee came to reconsider the 31st clause, were Lord Eversley, as president, Mr. Russell Gurney, the Recorder of London, from the Ministerial side of the House, Sir Francis Crossley, member for the North-West Ridings, from the Opposition, Sir John Duckworth, and Mr. Walter. The assistant commissioners would be appointed by the parliamentary commissioners, upon whom would also devolve the duty of drawing up instructions for the guidance of the assistant commissioners, and the secretary to the commission would be appointed by the commissioners from among the permanent civil servants connected with the Treasury. A loud buzz of conversation succeeded this communication, but after a pause, which no one appeared disposed to interrupt, Mr. Bright rose and expressed his satisfaction at the alteration made by the Chancellor of the Exchequer with regard both to the number and names of the commissioners. The committee then proceeded to consider the 40th clause.

The House of Commons, at its morning sitting, again went into committee on the Reform Bill, and at once, without discussion, agreed to the 42nd, or Construction clause, as proposed to be verbally amended by the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Proceeding then to consider Clause 43, "Interpretation of terms," Sir R. Palmer moved to strike a "dwelling-house" as including any building or part of a building occupied as a dwelling and separately rated to the relief of the poor, and that "lodgings" should mean any part of a house or building occupied by any person therein, and not separately rated to the relief of the poor. The proposal underwent considerable discussion; and ultimately, with the assent of the Chancellor of the Exchequer, it was agreed that "dwelling-house" should include any house, or part of a house, occupied as a separate dwelling, and separately rated to the relief of the poor. The latter part of the amendment relating to the meaning to be attached to "lodgings," the mover consented to withdraw. The committee next proceeded to consider the postponed clauses, beginning with 31, relating to the appointment and duties of the Boundary Commissioners, and, after some discussion, the names of Lord Eversley, Mr. Russell Gurney, Sir F. Crossley, Sir John Duckworth, and Mr. Walter, as the five commissioners, three of them to be a quorum, were inserted in the clause. The Chancellor of the Exchequer proposed to substitute for the original clause defining the functions of the commissioners, an amended clause to the effect that the Boundary Commissioners should, immediately after the passing of the Act, by themselves or by assistant commissioners appointed by them, proceed to inquire into the temporary boundaries of every newly constituted borough, and every other borough in England and Wales; they should also inquire into the temporary divisions of counties as constituted by the Act; and the said commissioners should with all practicable dispatch report to one of her Majesty's Principal Secretaries of State upon the several matters in this section referred to them, and their report shall be laid before Parliament. The clause was agreed to, but was not ordered to stand part of the bill when the time arrived for reporting progress and suspending the sitting.

COURT AND SOCIETY.

MR. ALDERMAN STONE and Mr. Wm. McArthur have been elected sheriffs of London and Middlesex.

Princess Arthur has left London for Paris. His Royal Highness will stay in France about a fortnight.

A Paris hairdresser has just observed, in print, that he sold, in ten days, 10,000 francs worth of hair of the favourite colour.

The painting in the Royal Scottish Academy Exhibition representing "A Wappingshaw," by Mrs. John Faed, R.S.A., has been sold for £1,000 to Mr. James Baird, of Umpstead, Ayrshire.

A NEST of the late Mr. Phinn, Q.C., who formerly represented Bath, in the House of Commons, is about to be presented to that city.

This Earl of Belmore, Under Secretary of State for the Home Department, will succeed Sir John Young as Governor of New South Wales.

HIS ROYAL HIGHNESS the Prince of Wales and his Highness the Prince of Teck were present at the Festival Concert on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace.

MUSHAVER PASHA (Sir A. Slade) has returned to Constantinople after a prolonged absence in England. The Pasha is on the retired list.

MR. WILLIAM HENRY WHITMAN, of Southill Park, Bedfordshire, died on Friday last at one o'clock. The deceased gentleman was in the seventy-third year of his age.

The Prince and Princess Christian left Windsor on Monday night in order to start on a continental tour. They are not likely to return to England before the end of August.

COLONEL JOHN BLAIGRAVE, who for many years commanded the Royal Berks Regiment of Militia, died at his seat, Calcot Park, near Reading, at the advanced age of 87 years, recently.

We regret to hear that the health of Mrs. Davenport-Bromley, is such as to cause some anxiety to her friends and to render an immediate change of climate desirable.

LORD SHAFTESBURY is exceedingly angry with Lord Derby for saying that his (Lord Shaftesbury's) object was "to condemn one set of opinions, and approve another set."

THE present intended to be presented to the Empress of the French by the Sultan is a magnificent set of Turkish coffee cups mounted in diamonds of 1,000 carats weight. For the Emperor there are eight beautiful Arab horses.

THE Duke of St. Albans has sent £50 to the Mayor of Nottingham to be expended in treating the poor of the borough, as a recognition of the kind feeling expressed towards himself and the Duchess on the occasion of his marriage.

THE *Lancet* says that Mr. Kean has for some time suffered from derangement of the kidneys, and it is probable that the present attack is owing to the condition of the latter, and not to any disease of the heart as has been stated.

M. MIANNI, the traveller, has set out from Cairo for the journey of discovery in Equatorial Africa. He proposes to prove that Messrs. Speke and Grant have advanced erroneous statements in the account of their explorations about the Lake of Nyanza.

THE Earl and Countess of Derby were honoured by the company of her Royal Highness the Grand Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz at dinner, at their residence in St. James's-square, on Saturday.

There is a rumour that the wife of a Duke and the wife of a Bishop are about to appear in public as singers. The cause which has decided the Duchess of Newcastle and Mrs. Elliott to appear in public, is the desire to assist with funds the Home for Relief of Children with Chronic Diseases of the Joints.

A YOUNG LADY, well known in society, received from her father the following presents, on the anniversary of her birthday:—One elegant horse and coupe, one pair of diamond earrings, one India shawl, four boxes of Jouvins's best, and three different coloured silk dresses.

On Saturday night at a very full assemblage of Royal Academicians (the first, by the way, since the passing of the new law by which the power of voting has been conferred on the Associates), Mr. Thomas Sydney Cooper was elected to the full honours of R.A.

THE death of Sir Stephen Love Hammick, Bart. has taken place at Plymouth, where he was born, Feb. 28th, 1777. He was the father of the surgical profession, if not, indeed, the oldest member of the whole medical profession, as he was of the baronetage.

On Tuesday evening a State Ball was given at Buckingham Palace with the usual regal magnificence. The invitations were exceedingly numerous, and included the leading families of the beau monde. The Princess Alice of Great Britain and of Hesse was present on behalf of the Queen.

A TELEGRAM from Leamington informs us that Sir Morgan George Crofton, Bart., was found dead in his bed at his residence in that town. The deceased was the third baronet. He was born in 1788, and was consequently seventy-nine years old. He is succeeded by his son, Denis, born in 1819.

A BETTER site than that in front of the War Office has been chosen for the statue of Lord Herbert. It will be removed as soon as the new offices for that department are finished. The scheme now is, that it shall be placed in the quadrangle of the public offices when completed.

MESSRS. C. F. HANDCOCK, SON, AND CO., of Britton-street, had the honour of submitting to the Queen their magnificent Tennyson Vase in oxidized silver, partly gilt, which has been manufactured by them expressly for the Paris Exhibition, and designed and modelled by H. H. Armistead.

HER MAJESTY the Queen, accompanied by their Royal Highnesses Princess Louise and Prince Louis of Hesse, and attended by the Marchioness of Ely, Lord Alfred Paget, and Colonel Cavendish, the Equerry and Groom in Waiting, upon horseback, drove down to the railway station in Windsor and met the Queen of Prussia. Their Majesties drove direct to the Castle.

THE death is announced of Lady Stuart de Rosethay, which took place on Sunday last. The deceased lady was the third daughter of Philip, third Earl of Hardwicke, by his wife Lady Elizabeth Lindsay, third daughter of James, fifth Earl of Balcarres, and consequently sister of the Dowager Countess of Mexborough, the late Dowager Countess of Caledon, and the Countess (Dowager) Somers.

At the French play on Monday evening we saw the performance was honoured by the presence of his Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, his Royal Highness Prince de Teck, their Royal Highnesses the Duke and Duchess d'Aumale, his Royal Highness the Duc de Chartres, his Royal Highness the Comte de Paris, the Duchess of Somerset, his Excellency the Prince de la Tour d'Auvergne, the Dowager Lady Sefton, the Marquis and Marchioness of Donegal, the Countess of Jersey, the Countess Waldegrave, the Earl of Abingdon, the Earl and Countess of Delamere, the Viscountess Exmouth, Lady Biddulph, Sir Erskine Perry, Mr. Alfred Seymour, George Tomline, Esq., Colonel Mountjoy Martyn, &c.

HOME AND DOMESTIC.

MR. THOMAS DUNN ENGLISH, an American, is understood to be writing a poem on the battle of Monmouth.

MR. JAMES GORDON BENNETT, junr., of the *New York Herald*, intends, it is said, to bring out a daily paper in London ere long.

SIR JOHN PARKINSON distributed the prizes to the pupils on board the training ship *Worcester* on Saturday.

DURING the last week forty wrecks were reported, making for the present year a total of 1,119.

Mrs. ROBERT BUCHANAN will shortly publish, through the Messrs. Routledge, a new volume, entitled "North Coast Poems."

The first candidate as the representative in Parliament of the new borough of Hackney is Mr. John Holms.

The Royal Commission on Ritualism re-commenced its sittings on Monday morning in the Jerusalem Chamber, Westminster.

The Chancellor of the Exchequer, Lord Stanley, and several lesser lights in the Ministerial firmament were the guests of the Corporation of the Trinity House on Saturday night.

MR. M. P. BASS has given a recreation ground to Derby. The ground is 2½ acres in extent and is conveniently situated. The formal gift was made on Saturday last.

ON Saturday, pursuant to previous arrangements, the Norfolk volunteers encamped in Hunstanton Park, the picturesque property of H. S. C. Strange, Esq.

MR. MICHAEL BASS, M.P. for Derby, has just presented a lifeboat to the National Institution on behalf of the inhabitants of Burton-on-Trent.

THE annual distribution of prizes in the University College took place on Saturday, in the Lecture Theatre. A large number of the pupils and friends of the college were present.

THERE seems to be some change going on in the system of management at the Adelphi Theatre. The old style of drama appears to be abandoned. Mr. Toole and Miss Woolgar have left, and the *Era* says that even Mr. Paul Bedford is under notice, and that he has been offered an engagement elsewhere.

FEW non-bacolic people are aware that the veal they delight in is only about six weeks or two months old, and that the young calf destined to better things does not begin to eat grass or hay till at least another month has passed.

THE *Beehive*, the organ of the trade unions, denounced on Saturday last with much earnestness the system of Thuggee which has been avowed by the treasurer of the National Association of Organized Trades. This is as it should be.

ON Saturday afternoon a large party of the friends of the Commercial Travellers' Schools attended the annual examination in the establishment at Pinner. There are 184 boys and girls at present on the list.

SOME of the leading volunteer officers are anxious to have a review of their force by the Sultan in Hyde-park. They say they can bring 80,000 men into the park, if the War Office pays £10,000 to cover the cost of the arrangements.

Messrs. Hunt and Roskell have now completed the manufacture of a superb testimonial to Sir Benjamin Phillips, for which they had entered a competition with most of the other leading metropolitan silversmiths.

AN influential meeting was held in St. George's Hall, Liverpool, on Saturday, for the purpose of taking such steps as might be necessary to secure an addition to the representative power of the borough.

THE walls of Lambeth are now covered with placards showing that it is intended to nominate Mr. Edmund Beales at the next election. He is recommended as "the right man in the right place."

THERE is reason to believe that the rejection of the 'lodgers' clause, that at present forms part of the Reform Bill, will be moved in the House of Lords, and a majority on behalf of the amendment is confidently anticipated.

ONLY about 4,000 men from Aldershot, Woolwich, and Chatham, will be brought up for the review in Hyde-park, which, added to about 3,000 household troops in town, will make the total muster somewhat over 7,000.

A CONTRIBUTION to English letters by a Hindu is a rare experience to a critic. Mr. Satyam Jayati, member of the Ceylon branch of the Royal Asiatic Society, has published a monograph on "The Song of Songs."

At a public dinner, Lord Eliche, in responding for the Volunteers, said that he had ascertained from his brother officers that unless the force received more substantial support from the Government than has hitherto been accorded to it, it is probable that a large portion of it will disband.

ON Friday night an accident occurred on the Great Northern Railway, near Leeds. A goods train was passing over the line between Copley-hill Junction and the bridge which crosses the Whitehall-croft, when the engine and tender ran off the rails and fell over a steep embankment about 80 feet in depth.

THE Act of Parliament which was originally brought forward by the Recorder of London, and which has for its object the removal of certain alleged defects in the administration of criminal law, has just been published. It will take effect on the 1st October, but will not be operative in Ireland.

THE actual strength of the Naval Reserve on the 31st of December last was 18,200, since which date 60 men have died, been discharged, or joined the Royal Navy. The number who presented themselves for drill in the year was 13,239; absent with leave, 636; from unknown causes, 1,197; and discharged abroad, deserted, &c., 1,074.

A CONFERENCE of delegates from the Inland Revenue Departments of the United Kingdom took place at Exeter Hall. The object of the meeting is to promote the consolidation of the Revenue Departments—a movement that, it is believed, will result in greater economy, in greater convenience to the public, and, by increasing the legally-accruing revenue, afford the means of satisfying the claims of this branch.

A NUMEROUS and influential deputation, consisting of representatives from the chief municipalities and public bodies of Scotland, have waited upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer, in Downing-street, for the purpose of laying before the right hon. gentleman their views in reference to the propositions contained in the Scotch Reform Bill, and of urging the necessity of increasing the representation allotted to Scotland in that bill.

ON Saturday, Mr. Humphrey held an inquest on Anne Harris, aged 52, whose death was occasioned in the following singular manner:—Deceased, who wore one of the long dresses of the present day, was crossing the Hackney-road, so close to the head of a horse drawing a light cart that the animal trod upon her dress, threw her down, and fell on her. On the horse being got up deceased was found quite dead. Verdict, "Accidental death through being crushed by a horse."

PARIS EXHIBITION.—Gentlemen, before starting for the Continent, should go to Jones & Co's, 73, Long Acre, and purchase one of their Half-Guinea Hats (the Hamilton), new shape, which, for style and durability cannot be equalled. Jones & Co. Manufacturers, 73, Long Acre.—ADVT.

PROVINCIAL.

JAMES HALLAM, the man whose confessions led to the startling revelations of the last few days, has left Sheffield, expressing a strong desire that his retreat may never be discovered.

THERE can be little if any doubt that the grouse disease is still doing its fearful work of destruction. The pestilence has lately raged amongst the grouse upon moors that up to a very recent period were quite exempt from it.

A crowded meeting of working men, principally employed in the dockyard, was held on Thursday evening, at the Sun Hotel, Chatham, for the purpose of establishing a Working Men's Conservative Association.

On Saturday, at the Public Office, Birmingham, a large number of persons gave notice of applying for compensation for damage done to their houses and property by riot on Monday last, and were severally bound over in a surety of £40 to appear and prosecute the offenders if they were apprehended.

THE Lords of the Admiralty have issued an order directing the pay of the second and third class labourers at Chatham Dockyard to be raised 1s. per week—namely, from 13s. to 14s. The pay of the other labourers in Chatham Dockyard remains the same as at present.

THE first annual meeting of the Irish Rifle Association, for match-shooting, commenced at the North Bull, Dublin, on Monday. The competitors included several English volunteers and officers in the army. The shooting was considered good, even at the long ranges.

THE annual rates of mortality in thirteen of the principal places per 1,000 of the inhabitants were as follow:—Birmingham 17, London 18, Bristol and Hull 20, Edinburgh 21, Dublin and Sheffield 22, Newcastle-on-Tyne 23, Leeds and Liverpool 24, Glasgow 25, Manchester 26, and Salford 28.

On Saturday the Bishop of Oxford consecrated a new chapel of ease at Eaton, within a short distance of the college. Dr. Goodford, the provost of Eaton, with a large number of the collegiate and local clergy, were present. It is in the second pointed style, the interior being provided with sittings for about 200 persons.

THE inquest on the three men—John Smith, James Grainger, and Robert Bircumshaw, who were killed by an explosion of gas at the Plumtree Colliery, Derbyshire—has been held at Langley Mill in that county. After a lengthened investigation a verdict of "Accidental death" was returned.

MR. G. W. MARTIN has been confined to his bed for some days past with an attack of rheumatic fever, and is not likely to be able to resume his professional duties for some time to come; consequently the great choral meetings to be held at Birmingham, Manchester, and Edinburgh, under his direction, are for the present postponed.

WE are able to announce on good authority that at the Cabinet Council held on Saturday the Ministry decided to give another member to Liverpool. We believe that it is not intended to divide the borough into two constituencies, but to confer a third seat on the town as at present constituted, with the understanding that the borough boundaries are to be considerably enlarged by the commission.

THE inconvenience occasioned to the master tailors of Brighton, and their customers by the refusal of their men to work is obviated, the masters having obtained sufficient hands, who are non-unionists, to enable them to again receive and execute all orders which may be entrusted to them. The bills, which for the last three weeks, have appeared on the windows, stating that workmen were wanted, are replaced by others, announcing that no workmen need apply.

On Saturday an inquest was held in Manchester on the body of Mr. A. Batten, a merchant, thirty-one years of age. Deceased, who had been suffering from neuralgia, was found dead in his bed at the Queen's Hotel, on Friday morning, his room being in great disorder. A post-mortem examination failed to show the cause of death, and there being a suspicion of poison, the inquest was adjourned in order that there might be time to make a chemical analysis of the contents of the stomach.

AN accident of a lamentably heart-rending nature has taken place in Liverpool, at the brewery of Mr. John Lane, Oriel-street. It appears that one of the men, named William Carr, was engaged at a large mash-tub, containing boiling-hot liquor, some five or six feet in depth, when suddenly the unfortunate fellow lost his balance, and was precipitated into the scalding liquid. His fellow-workmen hastened to his assistance, and, after considerable exertion, got him out, but he was so frightfully scalded that he expired very shortly after the occurrence.—At the inquest held by Mr. Devey, deputy coroner, the jury returned a verdict of "Accidental death."

CHRISTOPHER ROTHERHAM, sickle manufacturer, of Dronfield, has stated that for forty years he had been obnoxious to the union. He had received numbers of threatening letters, but he could not remember what they contained, except that they were of a violent character. Three times his works had been blown up; he had also had nine pairs of bellows destroyed, hands out of number rattened and other mischief done. He had always told his men they might please themselves whether they joined the union or no. About eighteen months ago an attempt was made to blow up his works. He found one morning a two-gallon can of powder inside his works. The fuse had not burned down. Had the explosion taken place five members of his family would in all probability have lost their lives. He had since advised his men to join the union as he could continue the struggle no longer. The men acted on his advice, and he had not since been molested.

OUR ILLUSTRATION on the front page give a portrait of Broadhead, the instigator of the trades' union outrage at Sheffield, the public-house kept by him, and the room in which Linley was murdered by Crookes, while Hallam looked on and saw that the barbarous deed was effectually accomplished. These pictures will interest all those who are interested in the public attention centres in Sheffield, and the minds of all are filled with horror at the unparalleled deeds which have been brought to light in the north by the aid of the Parliamentary Commission.

SUICIDE BY A YOUNG MAN.—An inquest was held in the Marylebone Workhouse, on the body of Frederick Price, 22 years of age, who on Sunday morning was found suspended, with a cord round his neck, from a cupboard door, at 49, Great Titchfield-street, a lodging house. Some writing was found in the pocket of the deceased, showing that he had determined upon committing suicide. According to his brother's statement he was habituated to drink, and was always of a desponding character and self-willed. The jury returned a verdict of Suicide, while in a state of Temporary Insanity.

ATTEMPTED MURDER BY A FARMER.—A farmer, named James Reilly, residing at Lossam, about a mile from Athlone, made an attempt to murder both his wife and mother-in-law on Saturday morning. The circumstances of the case led to the supposition that he is insane. He rose about twelve o'clock, saddled his horse, and galloped about the country till three, when he returned, entered his wife's bedroom, and attacked her with a large kitchen fong, which he used so savagely that he fractured her skull in several places, broke her right arm in two places, and also her jawbone. He then went to his mother-in-law's bed, and beat her with the fong until broken in three pieces. She is not expected to live; but some hopes are entertained that Mrs. Reilly's life may be saved.

FOREIGN AND GENERAL.

MR. JEFFERSON DAVIS was serenaded at Niagara during his visit to that place.

It is said that a grand banquet will be offered to Napoleon III. by the exhibitors of the Universal Exhibition.

AN immense peach crop is expected in Delaware—perhaps 2,000,000 of baskets.

PRINCE NAPOLEON has been appointed chairman of the International Monetary Conference.

THE *Journal de Paris* states that an Austrian loan of £4,000,000 sterling is in contemplation.

It is stated that the Queen of Prussia will visit Paris *incognito* for a few days.

The trial of Berezowski will be held at the Seine Assizes on the 12th of July.

THE Upper House of the Prussian Diet has unanimously passed the draft of the North German Constitution.

THERE are more deaths in Montreal, in proportion to the population, than in any other Canadian city.

A FORMER slave of a destitute lady in Baltimore has given his mistress a comfortable home.

THE Cabinet of Madrid has just suppressed its legations in Bavaria and Switzerland from motives of economy.

THE Emperor Francis Joseph has ordered that all objects pledged at the Mont-de-Piété of Penth, on which not more than one florin has been lent, shall be restored to the owners without any charge.

ONE of the handsomest "dog carts" in the city of New York is owned and driven by a man who, five years ago, was a guard on an English railway.

THE government cistern-lighters *Cruche* and *Filtre* have just returned to Havre, after conveying a cargo of sea water to Paris for the great aquarium of the Exhibition.

THERE is to be a conference shortly in Berlin on the affairs of Hanover. It seems that there are some Hanoverians who are still dissatisfied with the annexation.

A PRUSSIAN paper says that the Sultan has consented to the proposal of the Great Powers for an investigation into the affairs of Crete.

THE *Constitutionnel* states that the Prince Imperial has so far recovered that he has resumed his usual course of studies and exercises.

At the distribution of Exhibition prizes, which is to take place in July, 5,000 medals are to be awarded, and 400 nominations are to be made in the Order of the Legion of Honour.

It is stated that the French Government is making large purchases of corn, of which 500,000 cwt. is alleged, will shortly be sent by railway from Hungary to France.

THE Japanese Government has given notice that they are prepared to open the ports of Yeddo, Osaka, Hiogo, and another, the name of which is not mentioned, on the 1st of January next.

THE Pope has received about 600 priests at the Vatican, and has pronounced a Latin allocution on the duties of the priesthood at the present time.

THE King of Portugal will start on his foreign tour on July 3. He will probably go by sea, and visit several Courts. Don Fernando will be entrusted with the Regency.

It is officially known that the Sublime Porte admits the principle of an inquiry into the events which have occurred in Crete, reserving only to itself to decide on certain questions of a purely formal character.

ONE of the first acts of Hungary, on the recovery of its liberty of action, has been to adopt the decimal system of coinage. The money will be in future distinct from that of Austria, and very much more convenient for the trader and traveller.

THE French Academy has this year awarded the Grand Prix Gobert of 10,000*fr.* to Count Louis de Viessezel for his "History of the Restoration," and the second to M. Felix Faure for his "History of St. Louis."

THE revival of Victor Hugo's "Hernani" at the Theatre Francaise on Thursday last was accompanied by a remarkable demonstration. The loud and incessant applause of the audience continually drowned the voices of the actors.

THERE were nine cases of cattle plague in the kingdom of the Netherlands for the week ending June 15, eight of which took place in the province of South Holland and one in the province of Utrecht.

PHYSOPHOBIA is not yet extinct; the report that the Cabinet of Berlin is about to make up for the loss of Luxemburg by the building of a formidable fortress at Trarbach, on the Moselle, is causing no little irritation.

ANARCHY prevails in Bulgaria. Sisto was placed under martial law. In the vicinity of Sisto, Ternovo, and Plevna, several conflicts have taken place between Bulgarian insurgents and Turkish soldiers.

THE police statistics of Paris show that in March of the current year 226 horses and 59 asses, in April 226 horses and 29 asses, and in May 208 horses and 19 donkeys were killed for culinary purposes.

THE yacht *Henrietta*, the winner of the ocean race, arrived at New York on the 8th of June, having made the voyage in thirty-two days and eleven hours. The *Henrietta* encountered heavy weather during nearly the whole passage.

It is reported that a man in Connecticut has written, without the aid of a glass, the Lord's Prayer in full four times inside a circle the size of a gold dollar. The writing includes 267 words, or 1,038 letters.

A SUNDAY school on wheels is said to be in operation in Utica. The managers hold it in a car furnished by the managers of one of the railways leading out of Utica, and the scholars are gathered up along the line of the road.

A CATALOGUE of the meteoric stones and meteoric irons in the Museum of the Geological Survey at Calcutta has been published. Of the stones there are, writes the *Athenaeum*, 137 specimens; of the irons, ninety—a collection scarcely to be matched in the world.

In New York twenty drinking fountains are to be erected by the Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals. They are of iron, ornamentally designed, in three departments—the upper for the public, the middle one for horses, and the lower one for dogs.

A FRIEND in *bedraggled* affected to sympathise with the Bishop of Oxford on his imaginary losses on the Derby, and ended by the sarcasm that the prelate had found out at last that "Hermit was a sell."

His witty lordship is said to have rejoined, "Did you ever hear of a hermit where there was not a cell?"

LETTERS from Rome state that the excavations at Astria, which have been carried on principally at the Pope's expense, have lately been rewarded by important discoveries. These include seven marble statues of great beauty, and a variety of ornamental sculptures.

INTELLIGENCE received from Athens to the 20th of June confirms that sanguinary engagements had taken place in the district of Lazethi in Crete, and that Omar Pasha dislodged the insurgents, who retired to the heights. The insurgents maintained their positions at other points.

To show the entire contentment of his heart, the Emperor Francis Joseph, it was said, was anxious to give M. Desak his portrait, with the inscription, "Francis Joseph to Francis Desak."

The picture was ready, but the great commoner conveyed the expression of his wish that the gift should not be offered, and the King yielded to it.

METROPOLITAN.

At a dinner at the Fishmongers' Hall, Mr. Bright, M.P., turned thanks for the toast of "The House of Commons."

THE Queen of Prussia will remain here a fortnight on a visit to the queen. Her Majesty will be attended by Count Nassau, Countess Schoulenberg, a secretary, and a doctor.

WE understand that it is the intention of Her Majesty next year to hold Drawing Rooms and also to give some "breakfasts" in the gardens of Buckingham Palace.

THE new Act of Parliament (30 and 31 Vic., c. 35) which has just been issued, provides that jurors in civil or criminal proceedings who object to be sworn are to be permitted to make a solemn declaration.

THE seventeenth anniversary festival of the Friend of the Clergy Corporation was held on Monday night, at Willis's Rooms; the Lord Archbishop of York occupied the chair, and was supported by a very numerous company.

MR. CARDWELL's proposition that University men should not get votes as lodgers for the city of Oxford and the borough of Cambridge, which was carried by 200 to 179, was supported by the Government and most of the Liberals, but resisted by the rank and file of the Conservative party.

THE Sultan will arrive in London on the 13th of July, and Buckingham Palace is now being splendidly prepared for his reception. A conservatory is being built, and two tents will be erected in the garden. The apartments prepared for the Sultan's occupation look out upon the pleasure ground of the palace.

MR. READ, in the House of Commons, wanted to know why it is unlawful for carters in the country to drive wagons with reins from their carts, whilst it is lawful for carters in London to do so.

MR. HARDY replied that such is the state of the law on the subject, but could not explain to Mr. Read why such an absurd law is sufficient to exist.

THE health of London continues in a satisfactory state, the deaths being last week 193 fewer than the estimated number. One case of fever is mentioned as identical with "the black death," which has lately excited so much discussion in Dublin; but the registrar dismisses it as simply fever in persons of a scorbutic habit, and known in England down to the end of the 17th century as "spotted fever."

SOME interesting services took place in connection with the recently consecrated church of St. Michael and All Angels', London-fields, Hackney. A new organ has been erected at a considerable cost, and it was opened at a special service, by Mr. Joseph Stimpson.

THE Bishop of Ripon preached an appropriate sermon. Mr. R. Hambury laid the foundation stone of a new spire and tower, which are to be erected by subscription.

THE select committee to whom the Turnpike Trusts Bill was referred have agreed to the following special report:—"That in any future legislation on the subject of turnpike trusts it will be expedient to alter and amend the Highway Act (27th and 28th Vic., c. 101), so as to provide a uniform system of road management throughout the country, and that the maintenance of all roads should be provided for by a rate levied on districts, and not as at present on parishes separately."

THE magnanimous example set by General Canrobert in surrendering his command in the Crimea to General Pelissier, and yet remaining to serve under his superseder in a subordinate position, has been imitated by the late Lieutenant-Colonel of the 37th Middlesex Volunteers, who, being unable to bestow upon the regiment all the attention which a commanding officer, in his opinion, should do, resigned in favour of Colonel Stedall, and now serves as a private in the ranks, at the head of which he lately rode as Lieutenant-Colonel.

A SPECIAL meeting of the general council of the London Working Men's Association, including delegates from the various local branches, and from the trade societies affiliated to the association, was held at the offices in Bolt-court, Fleet-street, to express an opinion on the late revolting disclosures before the Sheffield trades' commission. A long and animated discussion took place, every speaker denouncing most strongly the outrages which have taken place.

A DEPUTATION of the Court of Aldermen and of the Common Council of the City of London, headed by the Lord Mayor, waited at Chesham House, on Baron Brunnow, Ambassador of Russia, to hand to his excellency the address recently voted by the corporation of the City of London, congratulating the Emperor of Russia upon his Majesty's life having been preserved at the late attempt in Paris. Baron Brunnow warmly thanked the deputation, and said that he would dispatch at once the address to his Imperial Majesty.

In three short days the chains were knocked off the hands of fourteen married pairs, supplied from the classes of farmers, domestic servants, country wine merchants, stonemasons, brewers' assistants, sea captains, and mechanics. In fact, so rapid was the process, that the ceremony of unloosing the marriage knot must have been more brief even than that by which it was originally tied. Certainly it is clear that nobody need now be prevented from getting rid of an objectionable wife or husband by the old proverbial "delays of the law."

THE *Telegraph* confesses that the debate on the Irish Church in the House of Lords agreeably reminded it of the good old times—about six months ago—when a Tory was a Tory, a Liberal a Liberal, and a Whig a Whig. There could be no doubt of the real Toryism of the Tory peers on this question. The plan which Lord Russell now suggests—the fair division of the revenues of the Irish Church between the Protestant and the Roman Catholic clergy—is in fact, as he acknowledges, Lord Grey's plan of last year. If proposed and executed in such a way as to command the confidence of Irish Catholics, it would, there is no doubt, help to tranquillise men's minds in Ireland, and would, at all events, show English readiness to do what is right.

A NUMBER of persons were brought up at the Marylebone Police-court, on Tuesday, charged with a series of brutal assaults, at Lisson-grove, upon the police. An officer having remonstrated with a drunken Irishman, who was ill-treating his aged and infirm father, was himself suddenly assailed and his helmet knocked off.

Two policemen then took "Pat" into custody, upon which they were set upon by a mob, and together with two others who came to their assistance, beaten and stoned in a fearful manner. Other police came to the rescue, and after a severe fight, five prisoners were secured and committed for trial. Mr. D'Eyncourt said that mob assaults upon the police were now so common that the authorities were determined to punish severely every person convicted of such offences.

A MAN named Eugene Albert was brought up at the Guildhall, charged with a robbery at the Moorfields Roman Catholic Chapel. He was observed introducing a piece of thin iron hoop, on which was rubbed a strong adhesive, through the opening in the poor-boxes into which the money was dropped, and fetching out divers coins. Information was given to Dr. Gilbert and Father Cahill, who hastened to the chapel and attempted to apprehend him. He got away, however, and a chase extraordinary ensued.

Dr. Gilbert ran him down several streets, and at last, although in his cassock, proved the fleetest, but on seizing the thief a struggle took place, in which both had a roll in the gutter. On examining the boxes (which are usually opened only once a month) some coins were found with the adhesive upon them quite fresh, and others with it dry, having evidently been the result of previous attempts.

A half-sovereign and some silver, all marked with the adhesive, were found upon him.

AGRICULTURE ABOUT THE END OF THE LAST CENTURY.

IN the counties of Wilts, Hants, and Dorset, the farms were held for the most part in copyholds or leaseholds for lives, under the large proprietors. The area of the occupations ranged from 30 to 100 acres, and they remained for generations with singular uniformity in the same family. The renewal for comparatively moderate fines took place at intervals, and the whole burden of erecting and maintaining the dwelling-house and homestead fell with scarcely an exception upon the copyholder or lessee. The cottages of the few labourers employed were generally of similar tenure, having too frequently been built on waste spots for a nominal acknowledgment to the lord. The land was for the most part farmed under the common field system, of which a few instances yet remain, a striking example being found in the wonderful Fordington Field, near Dorchester. This tenantry or common field system appears to represent the earliest aggregation of lands for the joint and yet separate use of the tenants of a manor. The entire area of arable land in a manor thus came to be divided according to its character and quality, into the three or four field course of cropping, according to the system adopted. To each copyholder or freeholder belonged strips of arable and meadow land of various areas, dispersed at irregular intervals over the whole field, so as to secure as far as possible uniformity of quality. On the arable portion the occupier exercised his discretion in sowing wheat, barley, or oats. He took the hay crop, and thereafter his lands were fed and folded over by the sheep of the whole manor, whose numbers were regulated by the old-established rights attached to each holding. To these common fields were added a large down pasturage, over which the flocks of the manor fed during the whole summer. Frequently, too, meadows formed part of this system, where each occupier took the fore share, or first cut of the grass, whilst the after-feed was consumed by the cows, horses, or oxen of the manor. The roads of this period were, according to tradition, scarcely usable for carriages, except in the immediate vicinity of the larger towns. To illustrate this, it may be mentioned to those who know the locality, that within the last 40 years the roads between the villages of Broadchalke and Ebbesbourne were impassable except by market waggons, and that the whole intercourse of that district was carried on, on horseback. It may interest some to know that the bells which they still occasionally see on the teams of horses were originally adopted for the purpose of giving notice of the approach of a waggon, so as to warn advancing waggons to halt at a spot where a passing might be effected. The sheep of the period in this district was the Wiltshire Horn, although the South Down had just been introduced as fashionable novelties. It is a strange but singular illustration of the rapid but silent changes which occur in all mundane matters, that of the breed of sheep which fed over the wide pastures of this and the adjoining counties not more than 70 years ago, there is not one single specimen left—nay, more than this, not even a single picture or engraving exists by which its character and appearance can be handed down.

A STINGING FISH.—The curiosity of visitors to the Exhibition is much excited by the last addition to the piscatorial treasures already contained in the aquarium. The fish in question is a *Silurus glanis*; in appearance it resembles the sturgeon, for which the Russian rivers are so celebrated; it measures above one yard in length, and weighs 80lb. English. The silurus has but a single fin, and is the largest river fish—the sturgeon excepted—known to exist in Europe. The specimen of which we write was caught in a lake in Bavaria. Its capture is a matter of no small danger for fishermen, as the animal possesses a formidable sting, which it projects at its enemies, thereby inflicting painful wounds. A number of Chinese *Cyprinus auratus* have also been added to the aquarium. They are varied in colour, and remarkable for their agile movements. A dish of golden cyprinus is considered a delicacy fit for the table of a three-tailed mandarin; whereas the less brilliant-tinted fish are eaten by Celestials of lower degree. Those we saw were chiefly fed on white wafers, &c.

At the Newington Sessions fifty tradesmen were fined for having in their possession unjust weights, scales, or measures. The list comprised 12 licensed victuallers and beer retailers, 4 butchers, 1 eating-house keeper, 6 bakers, 11 chandlers, 5 grocers and cheesemongers, 6 coaldealers, 2 green-grocers, 1 plumber, and 2 marine store dealers. The fines amounted to £76 10s.

POPULATION IN AMERICA.

TO DEFRAY the cost of taking the census of the United States in 1860, Congress voted the large sum of two million dollars. The tabulated results published last year at Washington exhibit astonishing facts as regards increase and movement of population, and abound in particulars which the political or social economist would find highly suggestive. The number of white males throughout the States was 13,844,028; of females, 13,112,934, being in the proportion (omitting decimals) of 105 males to 100 females. In this country the reverse is the fact, for as shown by the last census in 1861 there were in England and Wales only 9,825,246

SPANISH AMERICA.

THERE are a good many monkeys, grey squirrels, green parrots, wild turkeys, macaws, and snakes, in the woodlands of Chontales; the largest and most common snake, known by the native name of taboba, attains six to eight feet in length, but is not venomous. In the grassy parts you find a good number of armadillos, which the natives are very fond of eating. We caught one to take home; but having to leave it a few days at some house, we were told that it had disappeared during our absence, the temptation of eating it having probably proved too strong. Gossiping about animal life, I should not omit alluding to a gigantic saurian, said to have been seen last year in New Segovia, and of the vertebrae of which people have made footstools. An account of "the monster" fills several columns of the official gazette of Nicaragua, and is from the pen of one Paulino Montenegro, B.A. The author states that having heard of the existence of a gigantic reptile near La Cuchilla, he started, in company with several friends, to have a look at the animal, which was said to have made large burrows in the manner of moles, and been the cause of uprooting trees and making large stones roll down hill. He found everything as represented, and saw the course the animal, or rather animals, for there appeared to have been two of different sizes, had taken. He did not obtain a sight of the animals themselves; but from the tunnels they had made, it was conjectured that they had the shape of the guspo fish of the country, were about twelve yards in length, and from impressions left on the wet ground, had "scales like those of alligators." Ancient tradition, the reporter adds, knows of several monsters of similar size in the neighbourhood. To a man of science the account given is altogether unsatisfactory; but before consigning it to the lumber-room of cock-and-bull stories, the affair ought to be looked into more closely.—*Athenaeum*.

ON THE VALUE OF WHEY.—Whey is of considerable value wherever cheese is made from full milk, and dairy managers should consider well how it can be turned to the best account. When the tender curd is broken up carefully and gently, the quantity of butter obtained from the whey is considerably less than when broken up incautiously. When the operations of cheese-making are carefully conducted, and the cream properly separated from the whey and made into butter, the amount obtained averages only a quarter of a pound weekly from each cow; and while the returns are so small, the making of whey-butter adds a considerable item to the labours of the dairy, and consequently renders this mode of disposing of whey by no means the most profitable. Hence, in many dairies, a quantity of cream, or the "stripping" of the cows, which is almost identical, is added to the whey cream, probably because the parties concerned are aware that the results would otherwise appear somewhat meagre and unsatisfactory. But while this practice apparently enhances the value of the returns from the whey, it, in reality, diminishes the quantity and quality of the cheese, and ought, therefore to be regarded as reprehensible and unprofitable. Indeed, whey butter, even when thus enriched, is only an inferior article, and does not even form an equivalent to the loss and detriment sustained by the cheese.

EXTRACT FROM MURPHY'S LECTURE.—"Popery was the same to-day as it was in days gone by. If she had the power, what wouldn't she do to you? What would she do to me? Why, she would roast me, as she did Ridley, Cranmer, and Latimer. I say from this hall to-day that if the authorities had done their duty this work would not have had to be carried on here. If the authorities had not refused me the Town-hall this would not have occurred. I say it was a signal for the Papists that the authorities would not protect me; I say, still, that the authorities must protect me with all the power which belongs to them. They shall walk over my dead body in Birmingham, or I will have my five weeks' say. Before I have finished my lectures, I will prove to the people of Birmingham that every Popish priest is a murderer, a cannibal, a liar, and a pickpocket. You know me, and know that I can prove what I say. I am prepared to meet any Popish priest, from Bishop Ullathorne to the biggest rag-muffin in the lot; and if ever there was a rag and bone gatherer in the universe it is the Pope himself, and if what I say is not true, let them prove it."

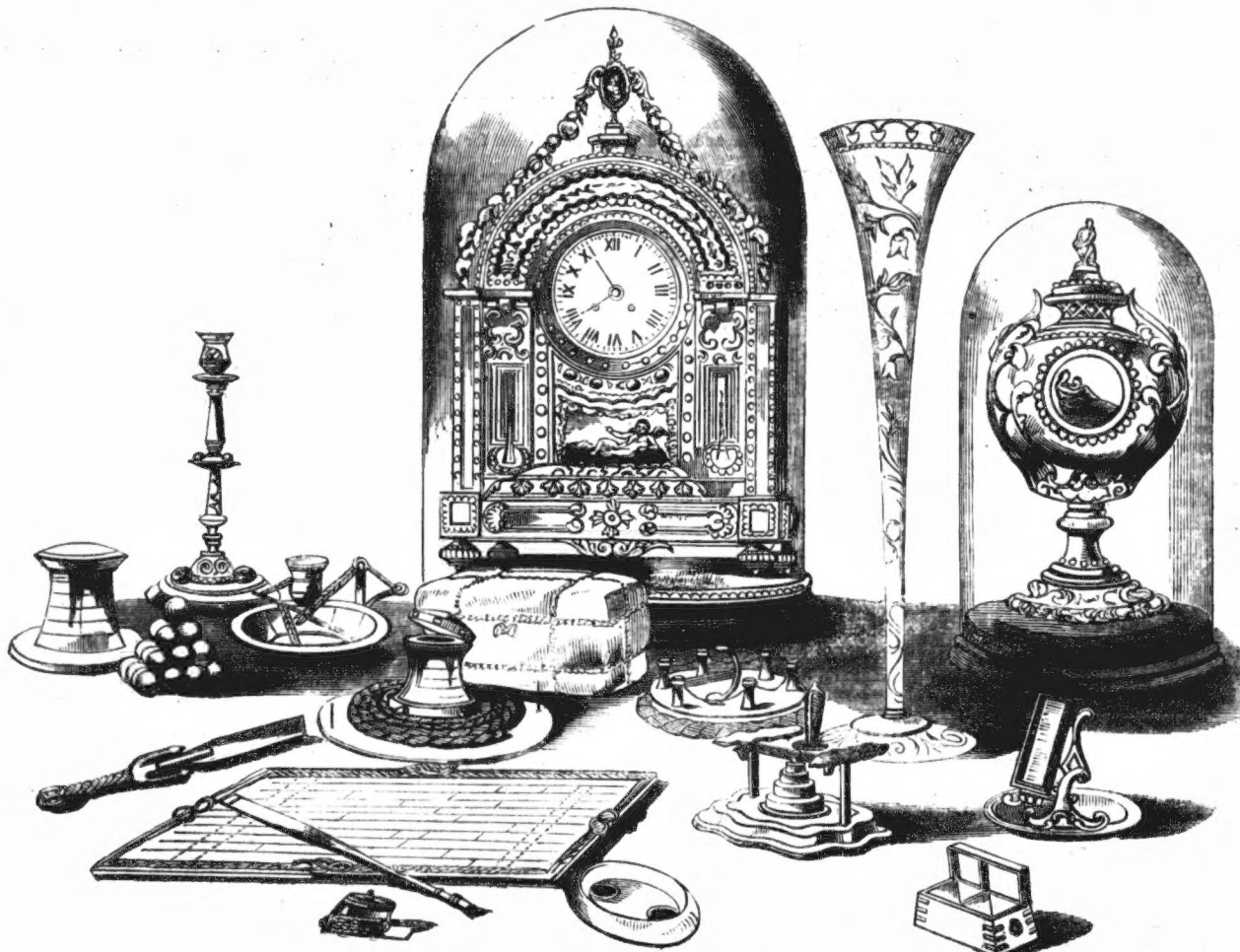
The Turkish frigate *Sultanieh*, with the Sultan on board, passed in sight of Cape St. Angelo, near Malapau, on Monday. His Majesty is expected in Paris to-day (Saturday).



WORKS OF ART IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

males, and 10,380,258 females, or rather less than 95 males to every 100 females. This difference in the numbers of the sexes explains some of the social phenomena of the two countries, contradictory as they may appear. In the coloured population of the States the preponderance of numbers is on the other side, the total of males being 2,216,738; of females, 2,225,990,—an excess of 9,252 over the males.

The Venerable Archdeacon of Carlisle expired on Saturday evening last, at half-past six, after a long illness.



WORKS OF ART IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

A RUSSIAN CONVOY ON THE HALT.

A SHORT time since we gave an engraving from a picture of a Russian Convoy on the March, and a descriptive account of the time a Russian convoy takes to cross over the Steppes from one point to another. Sometimes two months are occupied in one of these journeys. No wonder, then, they have reason to make plenty of halts on the way—such, in fact, as is shown in our illustration on the present page, which is also taken from a picture. So much interest has of late attached to the Emperor of Russia, that engravings relative to the customs of the Russians are particularly acceptable now. Hence we have selected the one given.

FRENCH LIBERTY.

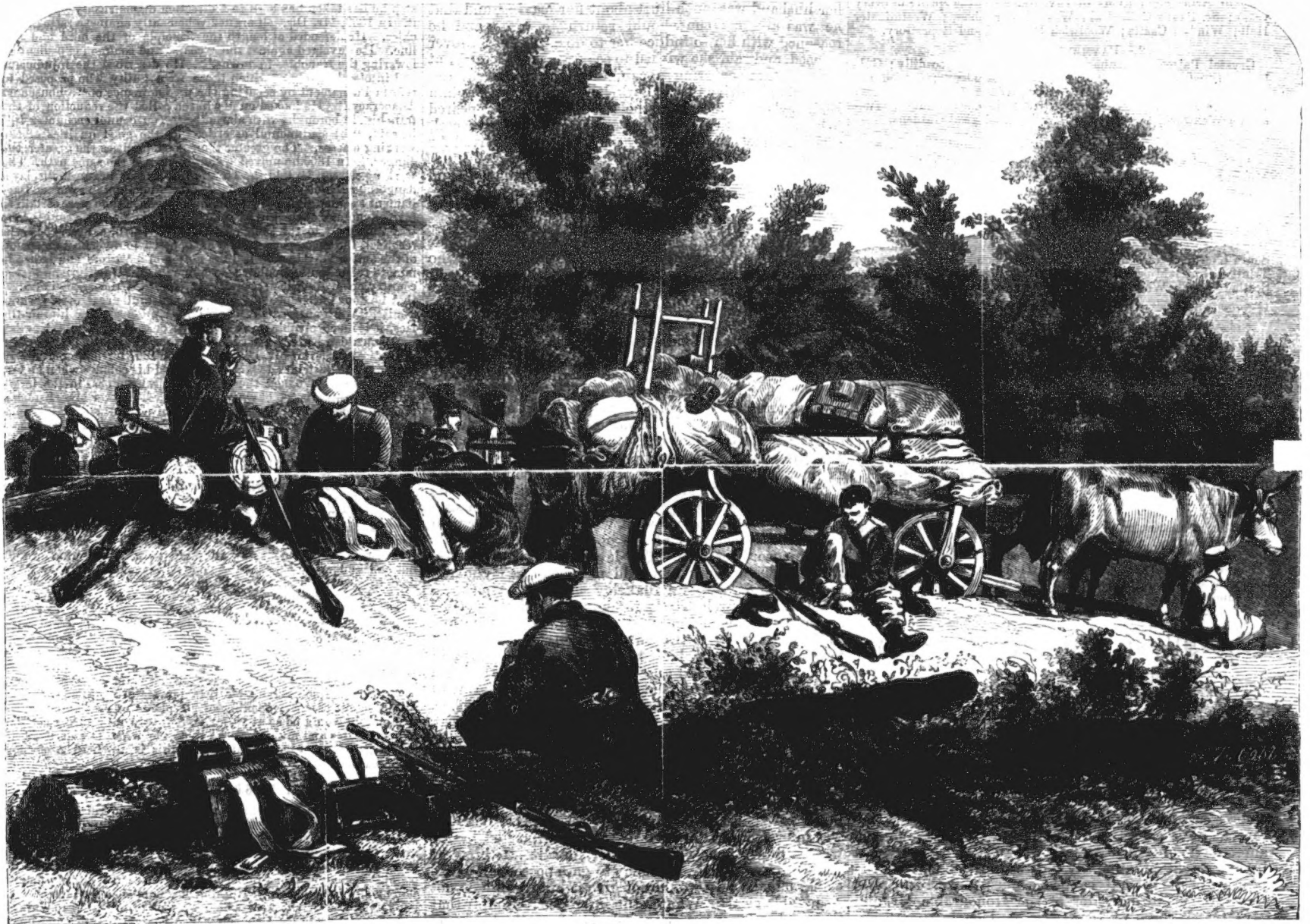
The new French law as to public meetings is a mockery of liberty, and we cannot believe it is approved by the Emperor himself. Napoleon must be aware of the tendency of freedom to correct its worst abuses. The demolition of park palings and the broken head of a policeman are grievous evils, but they are mere trifles in comparison with the violent disorders to which too strict and continuous a system of coercion is sure in the end to give rise. The screech of the engine grates on the ear, but what is its inconvenience to the bursting of the boiler? Men give the Emperor credit for a clear intelligence and for upright intentions, but they would both be unavailing against little faith and infirm will. Even if it be true, as they say, that he is the most liberal-minded and peace-loving man in France, that is no reason why he should act as if there were no liberal and pacific men in France but himself. It would be well if he trusted his people's instincts no less than his own. A man bent on a generous course should not be always looking back, nor perpetually feeling his way. There are agencies at work, we are told, which all his omnipotence cannot counteract, powers which he would vainly attempt to resist. The ignorant and bigoted mass of the people to whose suffrage he originally ad-

THE PUNISHMENT OF ASSAULTS.

CRIMES of brutal violence are too often visited with penalties ludicrously inadequate to their real atrocity. There is absolutely no ground of reason or sentiment upon which it is possible to justify the strange forbearance of the magistrates towards pure and simple cruelty. If the malignity of the motive is the essence of crime, what can be more detestably wicked than an attempt to maim a poor fellow who has given no cause of offence, or the policeman who is doing nothing but his duty? If, on the other hand, the heinousness of crime is to be measured by the amount of distress and alarm it occasions, what comparison is there between violent personal assaults and depredations on property? Yet larceny is punished, as a rule, far more severely than acts which, if a fatal result ensued, it might be difficult to distinguish from murder. This is the more unreasonable because if there are any crimes which are capable of being checked by the fear of consequences they are crimes perpetrated out of sheer brutality and without even the hope of gain. There is but one way to deal with such crimes effectually, and that is to employ physical pain as a deterrent. The old law of *membrum pro membro* was by no means unsound in principle, though it would be impossible to apply it consistently in modern times. The lash, however, is not yet obsolete, nor are we among those who desire that it should become so until human creatures with the instincts of wild beasts are obsolete also. It has proved signally efficacious in counteracting the taste for garrotting, and we see no reason to doubt that, if sanctioned by the Legislature, it would counteract the taste for beating and kicking harmless people within an inch of their lives. In the meantime it would be well that our London police magistrates should concert measures for securing greater uniformity of decision, so that a savage ruffian should not get off with a fine in one court while his fellow, no worse than himself, is being committed for trial at another.—*Times*.

WHAT WE ARE DOING.

THE Government measure not only makes a very inadequate step in the Reformers' direction, but it takes a very large step in the opposite direction, and it does this by a double operation. The purpose of Reformers was that commercial interests as against landed interests—industry and enterprise as compared with agriculture—the progressive as against the stationary elements of our national life—should be more largely represented. But the new bill, in the first place, by creating a £12 county franchise, calls into existence a class of electors who will seldom be either educated or independent, whose votes will be those of the nearest or the most despotic magnate of the district, and who, moreover, can be multiplied almost at will. How true Liberals, in their furor for a reduction of the franchise, could have lent themselves to so suicidal a proceeding would be unintelligible did we not see every day heated and hasty men follow words and neglect things. Who believes that tenants of fifteen or twenty acres, and tenants-at-will too, and tenants with no dwelling, will understand political questions, or will resist cajoling or imperious landlords, or in any way be worthy and independent voters? In the next place, the creation of new boroughs, chiefly in the North, as well as the extension of the boundaries of old ones, will gut the counties of their liberal and progressive as well as of their most independent element, and bids fair, as Lord Cranborne pointed out, to bring the urban and the rural ingredients of the British nation, the territorial and the commercial, face to face in opposition, with no intermediate and blended political class between them to break the shock: a result in the highest degree menacing to our future peace, and, to the eye of a statesman, the very reverse of a reform. The county constituencies as a whole will no doubt be largely increased numerically, but the increase will be effected by taking out a few thousand gentlemen and men of the middle class of suburban habits and independent means, and replacing them by twice or thrice the



A RUSSIAN CONVOY ON THE HALT.

ressed himself, and to whom in any emergency he must address his final appeal—the people who made him, and who alone can unmake him—are, like his ministers, like his state councillors, and many of his legislators, "more Imperialist than the Emperor." Witness this very bill, which comes out of both Council and Parliament, with such amendments as enhance its stringency and aggravate its oppressiveness. In any measure of reaction a French ruler is sure of support; in any step in advance he runs the risk of being left alone. But after all, it would be worth while to make the trial, and the world hailed the January letter as the announcement of such an experiment. In the pursuit of ambitious schemes, in the furtherance of personal and dynastic interests, Napoleon III. can show uncommon daring and unflinching tenacity of purpose. Why should hesitation and misgiving characterize only those of his acts which tend to the restitution of popular liberties? Why so much energy in laying the foundation, and so little in "crowning the edifice?"—*Times*.

THE reply of Mr. Leo Schuster, the late chairman of the London, Brighton, and South Coast Railway, has been published to the report of the committee of investigation, and is an exceedingly lengthy document. It denies generally, and in some cases very specifically, the charges made against him, showing that the statements are coloured, and in many particulars greatly exaggerated.

MR. THOMAS MOORE, Commoner of Brasenose College, Oxford, has been elected by the Principal and Fellows to the vacant Colquhoun Clerical Exhibition.

SUICIDE FROM POVERTY.—On Saturday an inquest was held, at the Royal Free Hospital, relative to the death of John Perry aged 24, a tea-urn manufacturer, who died from the effects of poison on Thursday night last. Amelia Perry, the wife of the deceased, who appeared with dishevelled hair, owing to her having gone into hysterics through viewing the dead body of her husband, said she was fetched on Thursday night, and found her husband dead. He had previously asked her to take poison with him and die together, for he then should be happy. He had been out of work for nine months, and had been in the habit of drinking. She declined taking poison with him, and on Thursday afternoon last, when he was quite sober, he called upon her and asked her to kiss him. She did so twice, and then he said, "Good bye, old girl." She believed he destroyed himself through poverty. Verdict, "Temporary insanity."

THE American Philhellene, Dr. Howe, who brought to Athens a considerable sum collected by his countrymen in the States a short time since, has publicly stated, in answer to an application from the Athenian ladies' committees for Epirus, Thessaly, and Macedonia, that he is unable to apply the funds entrusted to him to any other purpose than giving aid to the insurgents in Crete.

WHEN Maximilian gave up his sword to Escobedo he said:—"I surrender to you my sword owing to an infamous treason, without which to-morrow's sun would have seen yours in my hands." Escobedo had ordered a court-martial to assemble on the 29th for the trial of the Emperor.

THE French Corps Legislatif has decided on passing the Budget, and postponing the bills on the army, the press, and the right of meeting, until the session in November.

number of small farmers and agricultural tenants-at-will. And this is the measure which the Reformers in Parliament have so largely helped to pass; or rather this is the result of a combination of two separate clauses, one of which they were clamorous to carry, and the other of which they were powerless to resist.—*Fall Mall Gazette*.

SHOCKING ACCIDENT AT A RAILWAY CUTTING.—On Saturday afternoon an accident occurred on the new line of railway which is being made from Sheffield to Chesterfield. Near the Cricket-road, Sheffield, there is a deep cutting which goes under a part of the town, and for some time past a number of men have been actively engaged in making the tunnel. On Saturday afternoon four men, named Phelps, Davis, Wright, and Thompson were on the crab, in the act of raising a stone, when one of the supports gave way, and the whole of one side of the rails fell into the cutting, a depth of between 20 and 30 yards. All the men were seriously injured, either by the fall or by portions of the crab falling on them. They were removed to the infirmary, where Phelps died a few hours after his admission. The others are progressing favourably.

"BISHOPS continue to arrive in great numbers in our city," says the *Semaphore* of Marseilles. "Never within memory have been seen here so many prelates and priests proceeding to Rome from all parts of the globe. The Paulin steamer has left for Civita Vecchia, having on board Mgrs. Chalandon, Landriot, and Regnier of Aix, archbishops of Rheims and Cambrai. The latter prelate has succeeded in collecting in his extensive diocese funds for the maintenance of upwards of 200 Pontifical Zealots."

THE SIGHTS OF LONDON.

THEATRES.

DRURY LANE.—That Rascal Jack—(At Eight) The Great City. Seven.
 HAYMARKET.—Perfection—(At a Quarter to Eight) A Wild Goose—Fish Out of Water. Seven.
 ADELPHI.—Garibaldi in Sicily—(At Eight) Dora—A Slice of Luck. Seven.
 PRINCESS'S.—True to the Core. Eight.
 OLYMPIC.—The Best Way—(At Eight) The Liar—Woodcock's Little Game—(At Half-past Ten) Olympic Games. Seven.
 STRAND.—Our Domestic—Pygmalion—The French Exhibition. Half-past Seven.
 HOLBORN.—The Clockmaker's Hat—(At a Quarter-past Eight) The Antipodes. Seven.
 NEW ROYALTY.—Meg's Diversion—(At Half-past Nine) The Latest Edition of Black Eyed Susan—A Mistaken Story. Half-past Seven.
 PRINCE OF WALES'S.—A Game of Romps—(At Eight) Caste—(At Eleven) John Jones. Half-past Seven.
 ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—Les Ressources de Jonathan—Le Serment d'Horace. Half-past Eight.
 NEW SURREY.—It is Never too Late to Mend.
 ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE (Holborn).—Wilful Murder, and Scenes in the Arena.

1.—FREE.

British Museum; Chelsea Hospital; Courts of Law and Justice; Docks; Dulwich Gallery; East India Museum, Fife House, Whitehall; Greenwich Hospital; Hampton Court Palace; Houses of Parliament; Kew Botanic Gardens and Pleasure Grounds; Museum of Economic Geology, Jermyn-street; National Gallery; National Portrait Gallery; Patent Museum, adjoining the South Kensington Museum; Soane's Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Society of Arts' Exhibitions of Inventions (in the spring of every year); St. Paul's Cathedral; Westminster Abbey; Westminster Hall; Windsor Castle; Woolwich Dockyard and Repository.

2.—PAYMENT REQUIRED.

Crystal Palace, Sydenham; Egyptian Hall, Piccadilly; Gallery of Illustration, Regent-street; Royal Academy; British Institution; Society of British Artists; Water Colour Societies; Polytechnic Institution, Regent-street; Thames Tunnel; Tus-saud's Waxwork, Baker-street Bazaar; Zoological Gardens.

3.—BY INTRODUCTION.

Antiquarian Society's Museum, Somerset House; Armourers' Museum, 81, Coleman-street; Asiatic Society's Museum, 6, New Burlington-street; Bank of England Museum (collection of coins); Botanical Society's Gardens and Museum, Regent's-park; College of Surgeons Museum, Lincoln's-inn-fields; Guildhall Museum (old London antiquities); Linnean Society's Museum, Burlington House; Mint (process of coining), Tower-hill; Naval Museum, South Kensington; Royal Institution Museum, Albemarle-street; Trinity House Museum, Tower-hill; United Service Museum, Scotland-yard; Woolwich Arsenal.

NOTICES TO CORRESPONDENTS.

(All letters to be addressed to the Editor, 13, Catherine-street, Strand.)

THEODORES.—Rembrandt was a Dutch painter, born near Leyden, 1606; died 1688. His works have the closest resemblance to nature, and his portraits and etchings bear a very high price.
 W. W. W.—Cetus is a constellation of 22 stars, and means "the whale."

BENSON.—Gin is made from juniper-berries, distilled with brandy and malt spirits; and brandy is distilled from wine; an inferior kind may be procured from cider, or from raisins.

EMMA V.—Never be hasty; you can do more by temporizing than rushing into a law suit.

MINERVA.—Phalaris was one of the Sicilian tyrants. A brass-founder of Athens, named Perillo, knowing the cruel disposition of Phalaris, cast a brazen bull larger than life, and capable of containing a human victim, so contrived, that a fire being placed beneath the bull, the unhappy man was burnt to death: Phalaris having admired it, caused the inventor to make the first trial of it himself.

The Illustrated Weekly News.

SATURDAY, JUNE 29, 1867.

(REGISTERED FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.)

MORALITY IN HIGH PLACES.

If the Honourable Granville Berkeley should publish a second edition of his "Anecdotes of the Upper Ten Thousand," we heartily recommend to his notice the recent divorce case of Dering v. Dering and Blakeley. This case acquires an adventitious importance through the antecedents of the lady who, on a former occasion, has been brought prominently before the public, and the position of the several parties connected with it. Miss Capel, the eldest daughter of the Honourable Mr. and Mrs. Capel, niece of Lord Maynard on her mother's side, and niece of the Earl of Essex on her father's side, married Malcolm Drummond, commonly called Lord Forth, son of the Earl of Perth; a separation took place—Lady Forth went to America with Mr. Dering, son of Sir Edward Dering, the member for East Kent, and her unfortunate husband died shortly afterwards. Lady Forth then became Mrs. Dering. This however, did not satisfy her ambition; she determined once more to become a candidate for the honours of the Divorce Court, and has succeeded admirably in revealing an unblushing effrontery, coupled with a craving for criminal indulgence which would disgrace a Paget. Miss Capel's experience of the Divorce Court has been a singularly infelicitous one. She applied to that Court for a dissolution of her first marriage on the ground of the misconduct of her husband. She obtained a decree to that effect, but the Queen's Proctor, afterwards intervened on the ground that Lady Forth had herself committed adultery with Mr. Dering, and which charge, having been established, the decree did not take effect. Faithful to her traditions, our Messalina made the acquaintance of Captain Blakeley, of whom we have heard in connection with an undertaking known as the "Blakeley Ordnance Company (Limited)," which became embarrassed. This is a mild and euphemistic term frequently applied to joint-stock enterprises of late.

Captain Blakeley, the co-respondent in the case of Dering v. Dering and Blakeley, was a friend of the petitioner's, and he introduced him as such to his wife.

He was, therefore, afterwards a frequent visitor at their residence, as was also Mrs. Blakeley. The petitioner had a yacht called the Ceres, and in April, 1866, a continental cruise in that vessel having been planned, the petitioner, the respondent, and the co-respondent left in her for the purpose of carrying it out. From this cruise they returned in the month of May following, when the petitioner and his wife took up their residence at Clifford Hay, in Hertfordshire. About the end of that month the petitioner went out one day for the purpose of fishing, and the respondent promised to come out in the carriage in the afternoon and bring him home. Instead, however, of doing so, she took the road to London, telegraphing on her way to the co-respondent to meet her in London at the Great Northern Hotel. On finding his wife gone on his return from fishing, the petitioner set off to London in quest of her, and on reaching it he put himself in communication with Captain Fearon, a mutual friend of his own and Captain Blakeley's. In consequence of what the petitioner told him that he had received a telegraphic communication from Mrs. Dering to meet her at the railway, that he did not wish to do so, but finding no one to supply his place he did meet her, but that he had only seen her on the platform of the railway, and in the hall of the hotel, and that he would not see her again. Captain Fearon accordingly went to the hotel, where he found Mrs. Dering and her mother, Mrs. Capel. He told her that her husband was much hurt about her leaving, and that he was anxious she should return to him; and he reasoned with her to induce her to do so. She however refused, and said she wished to see Captain Blakeley, at the same time ordering a cab, into which she got and ordered to be driven to 1, Park-lane, which was Captain Blakeley's residence. On the 4th of June she appeared to have gone with Captain Blakeley to the United Hotel, Charles-street, St. James's-square, where they lived for ten days as man and wife.

There was the usual amount of chamber-maid and footman evidence, which is indispensable in such cases, and the Judge, without any hesitation, pronounced a decree nisi.

This disgusting narrative requires little comment. We should, however, be sorry to accept this lady—who has now returned to her maiden designation, and will be, until the next change, spoken of as Miss Capel—as a representative of a class. Virtue is a perishable commodity, but it is as dearly prized by the aristocracy as by the humblest plebeian who ever wore a cotton dress. Nevertheless, it does seem to us that there must be something radically wrong and inherently rotten in a state of society which makes such things possible. These scandals are sure to crop up as soon as the law-courts open. They are infamous, pestilential, and demoralising. The Spartans made their helots drunk to disgust the young Lacedæmonians with such an odious vice as drunkenness; but no amount of exposure seems potent enough to render the tottering chastity of certain well-bred ladies secure. In the days of Arcadian simplicity, when Saturn ruled, it was the fashion for men to seek the members of the opposite sex, and softly murmur words of love. The late Mrs. Dering reverses all this. The mountain would not come to Mahomet, in other words, Captain Blakeley seems to have shown some creditable reluctance in doing his friend a good action (we mean robbing him of his amiable wife), and so Phillis went to Corydon, who (sweet shepherd) tended his young lambs in Park-lane. Captain Blakeley is gifted with an elastic conscience. He has a wife, and the case of Blakeley v. Nicholas informs us that he once gave 400 guineas for a sable cloak for her. When Mrs. Blakeley was deserted she took the cloak away with her. It is possible that Miss Capel, then the pseudo Mrs. Blakeley, may have heard of this expensive article of wearing apparel, and probably thought that her state of pastoral bliss would be incomplete without it. There was a Jewish King who coveted a vineyard, but he was instigated by a Jezebel. Captain Blakeley was informed that the sable cloak was deposited by his wife with Mr. Nicholas, the furrier, for sale. He brought an action against Mr. Nicholas to gain possession of the cloak, but the jury would not give it him. Men do not wear sable cloaks. What is the inference? Simply that the constructor of big guns wished to dress the lady who lived under his protection in his wife's old clothes, a proceeding highly creditable to his ideas of economy, but scarcely flattering to the lady in question. We congratulate Mr. Dering upon his escape. We tell Captain Blakeley that he has a chance of making atonement and returning to his wife, if she is generous enough to receive him; and we respectfully intimate to the fair but frail Miss Capel that she has appeared sufficiently in public, and that if she does not wish to meet with the fate of Cora Pearl at the Bouffes Parisiennes, and be hissed off the stage, it would be to her advantage to subdue her proclivities to adultery, as society is rather intolerant of a too frequent breach of the Seventh Commandment. There are houses of charity for the reception of penitent sinners; convents abound. In the solitude of a cloister Eloise wept for Abelard. We should be curious to know how the garb of serge and the conventual discipline would affect an habitual offender against decency and the public morals. There is efficacy in prayer, and broad-and-water has been known to effect cures in aggravated cases of moral obliquity. At all events, the less we hear in future of the immaculate Miss Capel, once Lady Forth, afterwards Mrs. Dering alias Mrs. Blakeley, the more we shall be gratified, as we have no wish to pollute our columns with law reports which detail the progress of a person whom Hogarth called by a disagreeable name, but which in these days is toned down into Anonyma, Soiled Dove, Manon L'Escout, or une Biche Anglaise.

PUBLIC OPINION.

THE LUXEMBURG GUARANTEE.

SOME have doubts as to the reality and extent of the Luxembourg guarantee. If the intentions of the Conference are correctly explained, the demand of Prussia and the hesitation of England are equally unintelligible. An undertaking to defend a province in concert with four allies, on condition that all of them redeem their obligations in good faith, might be applicable to a case of possible aggression on the part of a sixth power which was a stranger to the transaction. Luxembourg is only in danger from France or from Prussia; and, if Lord Stanley's theory is to be literally accepted, any violation of neutrality which is likely to occur would of itself annihilate the security which was to render aggression impossible or dangerous. Lord Stanley probably intended to confine his remarks to the possible case of a refusal of one of the neutral guarantors to join with England in enforcing the observance of the Treaty of London. It would, of course, be impossible for England to protect Luxembourg, or any other European province, against a great continental power, without the aid of an ally; but in the supposed case either France or Germany would be already in arms against the wrongdoer. It is unfortunate that official doubt should be thrown on the validity or utility of a guarantee which was given under strong moral pressure with full deliberation.—Saturday Review.

THE PEA AND THE THIMBLE.

Mr. Disraeli has practised on the ignorance and credulity of Parliament in pretending that he is the original inventor of household suffrage as a Conservative measure. The scheme which he has this session propounded might doubtless have been accepted by him without inconsistency fifteen years ago. But since 1852 every step he has taken has been in a direction diametrically opposed to it. In 1859, Mr. Disraeli argued vehemently against a rating franchise. He defended at length the principle of the hard and fast line. He inveighed against the "coarse and common expedient of lowering the franchise in towns." He described the injudicious and intolerable folly of which those were guilty who proposed to reform Parliament by securing the predominance of "a household democracy." He looked on "what is called the reduction of the franchise in boroughs with alarm." "You cannot encounter it," he said, "by sentimental assertions of the good qualities of the working classes. The greater their good qualities the greater the danger." In 1860 he moved a step further in the same path. The working classes, he told the House, had already begun to display a dangerous capacity for political organization, and he warned Parliament against giving a predominance to men who were certain to take advantage of the gift. From 1860 till the present year his tone was uniformly to the same effect. He invented, as everybody will recollect, the theory of a lateral as opposed to a vertical extension of the suffrage. He attacked the notion of a "gross and indiscriminate reduction" calculated to remould the institutions of the country on an American model. It is not till the session of 1867 that he dons once more his gay and youthful dress of a revolutionist. With antecedents of this description staring him in the face, it is inconceivable how any leader of an assembly of English gentlemen can have the hardihood to pretend that he is the father of Radical Reform. Mr. Disraeli may in 1867 have veered slowly round to the doctrines to which he called his colours when he was a boy, but he has boxed the entire political compass in the interval. One thing is too obvious to be denied. Either Mr. Disraeli's present professions of consistency are unwarrantable, or his political conduct during the last seven years has been a deception.—Saturday Review.

LORD AMBERLEY'S SUNDAY BILL.

We have not to deal with the world as it might be, but the world as it is; not to choose between the Church and anything else, but the pot-house and something else. Those who best know London, Manchester, Bristol, Liverpool, or any other great English city, will most closely agree with us when we say that there is no form of amusement now allowed on a week-day which would not be less demoralising than the one now legal on a Sunday. We do not, however, wish to press that argument at all, for we are trying to give the impressions of those who are not opposed to Sunday legislation in itself, and should be willing to agree to any clause deemed necessary to bring the bill into full accord with their dislike of ordinary amusements. It is the total prohibition of every recreation except an evil one to which we object, and not to the existence of any form of restriction whatever. Nothing is more injurious than to pass laws wholly at variance with opinion, even if that opinion is not a cultivated or mature one; and we may readily admit that the opening of all places of recreation indiscriminately would be so at variance. But we may surely leave it to magistrates and municipalities to decide what is and what is not offensive to the community, and this is all Lord Amberley proposed to do.—Economist.

THE EASTERN QUESTION.

As regards Turkey, there is only one Power in Europe which is interested in hastening what is a process of natural decay by a violent murder, and the interest of that Power cannot be made the rule of European policy. No argument is required to prove that in this question all Western Europe has but one true policy—a policy which France and England have already fought side by side to maintain. Nothing has happened during the last ten years to alter the view which we took of our duty to Turkey and to ourselves in the Crimean war. To join in a demand upon Turkey for the cession of Crete to Greece is to abandon all that we acquired at so much cost ten years ago. Such a demand Turkey will resist to the uttermost of her power. Shall we then have another Navarino in order to extend the area of Hellenic anarchy and of Muscovite ambition? It is made a matter of complaint against Turkey, and it is alleged as a proof of her weakness, that she has been so long putting down the Candian insurrection. But if Turkey were free to deal with the island separately—if she could do with it as Russia has done with Poland—the rebellion would have been crushed out many months ago. It is only kept alive now by active foreign assistance, by perpetual reinforcements from Greece, and by secret and apparently illimitable supplies of money from some mysterious fairy purse. At the present time it is allowed by the Greeks themselves, that there are not less than 10,000 Greek volunteers in the island, a large number of whom are regular soldiers in King George's army. If the quarrel were even left to be fought out between Turkey and Greece, we cannot doubt what would be the result. But it is because Greece is free to attack her enemy in any quarter she pleases, and is herself secure in the fourfold armour of the guaranteeing Powers, that the quarrel is being dragged out to this inordinate length, and our souls harrowed with perpetual telegrams.—Standard.

ROME.

All the ecclesiastical dignitaries of Christendom have been bidden to Rome, and even as we write a vast proportion of them are already there. For weeks upon weeks the whole Catholic world has been in motion, and the more leisurely members of the scattered faithful have been pouring through the passes of the Alps and skimming the ridges of the sea bent on a prescribed pilgrimage to the tomb of the Apostles. Eighteen hundred years have gone, the 29th of this month, since St. Peter was crucified with his head downwards; and the church of San Pietro in Montorio, founded by Constantine, and Bramante's temple, built at the

expense of Ferdinand and Isabella of Spain, still testify to believing eyes to the precise spot of his execution. But the Church of Rome has had several martyrs since that remote and utterly pagan period, and Christian Churches have fortunately been found to add to her glory-roll, by sacrificing her children to religious zeal. At the same time that Cardinals, Bishops, Abbots, Monks, signori, Zouaves, Swiss Guards, and the more humble lay, will be asked to celebrate the 18th century of the Prince of the Apostles, Pius IX. will solemnly canonize 19 victims of Calvinistic carnage, who were hanged at Tyne, on the 9th of July, 1572, and are henceforth to be known and prayed to as the Blessed Martyrs of Gorran. There was a good deal of hanging, drawing, and quartering, burning, mutilating, and getting rid of by various well-known devices, about that period. Rome was not always the butt of these popular festivities. Indeed, times history has ever more than one victim. *Nonne quidem, however.* We naturally remember the wrongs we have suffered, and it is so easy to forget those which we have inflicted. We have such recollections to others. London will always look on the Great Exhibition of 1861, and Paris will of course boast the day of doom of the Grand Exposition of 1867. Rome, therefore, has scarcely been blamed for putting into prominence the "Recollections of the Sacred Upper of St. Francis," whom the Dutchmen strung up so mercilessly nearly three centuries ago.—*Standard.*

THE SOUTHERN STATES.

The reorganization of the Southern States is steadily proceeding under the military rule provided by Congress. That rule has been as exceptional in its tolerance as the treatment of the leaders of the rebellion has been exceptional in its generosity, and has up to the present moment realized the intention of Congress by forming a strong protection against anarchy and a bulwark against organized violence, under the shelter of which the new political and social organization of the South may be formed in safety and peace. There can be but little doubt of the speedy restoration of the Southern States. Now that the Attorney-General has promulgated his official explanations of the Reconstruction Act to the generals who are executing them, there need be no fear of further delay. Mr. Stanberry's interpretation of the disfranchising clauses of those Acts is in entire harmony with the liberal treatment which the South has hitherto received. He has acted on the well-known principle of giving the accused the benefit of a doubt. He has interpreted the disfranchising clauses in the most liberal sense possible, and has put upon them, admitting to the franchise all who are not excluded by the Act, and limiting the exclusions to the strictest terms of the words of the Act. He has, in short, construed the law in the same spirit favourable to the South, but without in any way straining it in favour of those whom the Legislature obviously intended to exclude. But the very fact that this liberal interpretation causes dissatisfaction among the extreme portion of the Republican party will tend greatly to conciliate Southern feeling. The people are tired of playing a losing game, and the narrowing of the disfranchisement inflicted on their ruling classes widens the area of active and willing participation in the work of reconstruction. There is, of course, much talk of resistance, just as at the North there is a talk of new conditions; but in North and South there is a strong desire for speedy settlement, and a determination to set the obstructionists aside. Registration will commence at once all over the South, and for the next two months will constitute the chief business of the State.—*Daily News.*

THE IRISH PRIESTHOOD.

The right of the people to a National Church in general conformity with their convictions is recognized both in England and in Scotland, even at the expense of a considerable divergence north and south of the Tweed. If there is justice in our claims, then there is not justice in Ireland by our own measure of justice. Here is a wrong by the rule of our own right. The proper remedy is found in our own proper condition. This seems the right way to a solution of the Irish difficulty. Of course, even to this settlement there are difficulties. If we are ever to enjoy the Church of the Irish people, it must be on the usual conditions for loyalty and order. The Church of England and the Established Church of Scotland both promise to a more ready assent upon their religious enthusiasm and political zeal. Neither of these establishments can run riot, spend as vulgar fanatics, and threaten the Legislature. There are plenty of persons in them who would if they could; but they cannot. If Irish agitators, whether lay or clerical, refuse the measure of justice which England and Scotland, and which obtain in every State on the continent of Europe, it can only be because they and their advantage in Irish disaffection, and would rather not see her wrongs redressed on the humble scale which satisfies the Englishman and the Scotchman.—*Times.*

The proposal to endow the Roman Catholic priesthood of Ireland is wholly gratuitous. The people do not call for it. They ask for the abatement of a noxious ascendancy and the establishment of religious equality, and in this demand the great body of the whole nation can support them without any deduction of principle. Lord Russell's proposal would at once settle the English supporters of the demand for justice to Ireland. The best friends of civil and religious liberty in this country would voluntarily decline to follow leaders who proposed to create a new State Church. Those who meditate such a proceeding must have surely overlooked the extent of the opposition they will certainly have to encounter if ever they attempt to give it effect. The members of the Ecclesiastical Titles Bill may feel at liberty to advocate the endowment of bishops whom not long ago he would not allow to use their own names; but the people of this country do not change their minds so easily. Lord Russell's proposal is retrospective, for, in the words of the Duke of Argyll, "no man can doubt that free, unpaid, and disestablished Churches are the future of the world."—*Daily News.*

THE POSITION OF PRUSSIA.

It is useless to talk, as the King of Prussia does, of peace, if France cannot buy peace or lay in a stock of corn without being suspected of one thing or another. In short, France is the victim of her selfishness, whether across the Rhine or the Carpathians. Recent differences at Berlin may, indeed, be accounted for. They may be said to be like making of money a virtue. Prussia understands that there will be no more extension of aggression, and she must wait to be attacked with the usual profit accruing from an extraordinary source of power. There is a long catalogue of wrongs done which cannot be forgotten. Right has been measured by might; people have been bought and sold like sheep. These offences are not blotted out by success. Still, no one wishes to look at the situation from this point of view. What is done cannot be recalled; and if there is something to be explored, something which must for ever be regarded by mortals as iniquitous, there have been forbearance and connivance almost amounting to countenance, which politicians are bound to consider.—*Idem.*

TRADE UNIONS.

People who are astonished at the audacity of the Sheffield doctrine, forget that Mr. Broadhead is simply living in the wrong century. A hundred years ago, and down to much later times, the law, especially in the case of our incorporated towns, gave to artisans that protection which Broadhead tried to enforce by illegal means. The whole theory of trade unions was based on a system of exclusion—a keeping up made by restricting the number of occupations for employment. A new grinder is now allowed by the law to take as many apprentices as he likes; but a solicitor is not. Any man may practise cabinetmaking; but only certain privileged persons may practise at the bar. Barriers frame for themselves rules as rigorous as those laid down by any handicraft in the kingdom.—*Telegraph.*

SHEFFIELD TRADES' UNION COMMISSION. ASTOUNDING DISCLOSURES.—EXAMINATION OF BROADHEAD.

At the meeting of the commissioners on Thursday morning, Broadhead, secretary to the saw-grinders' union, was examined with reference to the constitution and management of that union. After speaking about the duties of the committee, he was examined by Mr. Overend as follows:—And do all questions connected with the trade come before the committee?—Not all; all do not come before them.—What questions have not come before the committee?—Witness, firmly: Such questions as those which engaged the attention of the court yesterday. And have such things as engaged the attention of the court yesterday at all taken place?—Not in committee, sir. But anywhere?—Yes, sir. What questions do you now allude to?—Those that engaged the attention of the court yesterday.—What do you mean; be explicit, if you please?—I mean the Linley outrages. Before whom—that is if they went before anybody—did they go?—They came before myself and the parties who have named them (Crookes and Hallam); and I am prepared to endorse in substance all that they have said. (Sensation.) In some of the details I think they are mistaken, but in substance their statement is correct. There are some slight deviations in the details, but they are immaterial. Am I to understand from you, then, that you did, in the first instance, hire Crookes to shoot at Linley?—(After a little hesitation.) I regret to say, sir, that I did. (Great sensation.) And did you pay him £20 for it?—That I can't say; my impression is that it was £15, but I will not be certain about it. Then you paid him £15 or £20?—Yes; but my impression is that it was £15. Did you hire Crookes and Hallam to shoot at Linley on the second occasion?—Yes, sir. Did you pay Crookes and Hallam the sum of £20 for the second shooting at Linley?—(After a little hesitation.) My impression is that it was £15 on both occasions, but I will not be certain; they (Hallam and Crookes) may be right, but my impression is that I only gave them £15. Had you any personal quarrel with Linley?—No, I had no personal quarrel with any one. What induced you to hire Crookes to shoot at Linley the first time he was shot at?—(After a little hesitation.) Well, sir, I have no wish to extend anything in my own conduct, but I wish to state to you the whole truth. Crookes came to me and made me an offer, and what induced me to accept it was because Linley was then doing a great deal of harm to the society, having a little time before left his own trade in consequence of the bad remuneration caused by a want of union in it, and come into the grinding trade because it was better paid, which was a result that had been obtained by the union. Then you did, in point of fact—for it must come to that—you hired Crookes to shoot Linley, because he had done great harm to your union, having left his own trade and come into yours? What harm did he do by coming into your trade?—It was not so much harm his coming into the trade, as setting all the rules of the society at defiance, and taking a large number of apprentices. What induced you on the second occasion to engage with Crookes and Hallam to shoot him?—Well, I had begun to dismiss that thing from my mind; but one day I went to the Eagle works for the purpose of collecting the contributions, and as he was about leaving the wheel Hallam came up to me, and he said something to this effect: "What about Linley? It can be done for £15." I think that was the sum he named. I then paused. It came upon me as an unpleasant subject. Something was said about the mischief and the injury he was doing, and, after considering for a time, I said to Hallam, "I will consider about it." I then left him. The subject, as I before stated, was a painful one; but I felt that for the salvation of the society, it was necessary that something must be done. But it crossed my mind that Hallam was not a man to be trusted, and I reflected upon it several days, until Crookes came to me upstairs, when he mentioned the subject to me again. When he came upstairs he said he had come to see me about the matter I and Hallam had talked over, and I felt myself more at liberty to be free with him. I asked him what he proposed to do, and he detailed what he proposed doing in the manner described by him in his evidence yesterday. Did he tell you he proposed to shoot him?—Yes, but not to kill him. Yes, but to shoot him?—Yes, but not to kill him. But you were not to kill him?—Yes, that was the understanding between us. He said, then, he should shoot him. Was nothing said as to where he should be shot?—No; that was the point. Not the part he was to be shot at?—No; it was not intended to be a vital part. I cannot say whether any particular part was mentioned; only I can speak distinctly to this, that the understanding was that he was to wound him, and not to kill him. (Sensation.) I had confidence in him, both as to his nerve and as to his being a marksman. With this understanding, and with very great pain—(derisive laughter)—I assented. But if you had so much pain, why did you assent to it?—Because I felt the necessity for it, or otherwise the union would be destroyed, knowing that there was no legal protection for the union, and viewing it, wrongly if you will, as an absolute necessity. (The witness went on to say that Linley's taking six apprentices was the sole cause of his being shot.) I considered he was ruining the whole body by violating that rule. The example, if followed by others, would soon bring such an increased number to be supported on the box, that it would be utterly impossible for the society to exist. You have had a conversation with Sam Crookes this morning?—Yes. What was your object in talking to Crookes this morning?—The object of my talking to Crookes this morning was to arrange what we should do in the situation in which we were placed. Was not your object in talking to Crookes this morning to agree what you should say and what you should withhold?—Yes. What did you agree to withhold?—The Hereford-street outrage. Did you agree to be done so?—Yes. Who did it?—Sam Crookes. I do not remember employing him on any other occasion. On the 14th inst., 1849, Joseph Wilson's house was attempted to be blown up. Did you cause that to be done?—Yes. (Murmurs in court.) Whom did you employ?—Crookes. How much did you give him for doing that?—I cannot tell. What offence had the man at Linley committed?—He was one of Firth's men. Was that his only fault?—Yes; keeping aloof from the trade. He had received a great deal of money out of the society, and I thought he ought to contribute. Was the man's family in the house with him when it was blown up?—His family were grown up, and I think were not living with him, but I do not know. Was his wife in the house?—Yes. Had you any quarrel with Wilson?—No; our only difference was on trade matters. What was your cause in throwing gunpowder into people's houses in the Wicker?—To blow Linley too. Was your design to hurt Linley?—No. To blow him and cause him to come into the trade. What officers had you arranged with?—William Hides, William Skidmore, with the secretary of the saw handle makers, and with the secretary of the jobbing grinders. Speaking of that reminds me that Broadhead's case was a joint affair between them and me. What do you mean by a joint affair?—We divided the expenses of it.

HALLAM'S CONFESSION.

At the sitting of the Sheffield Trades' Union Commission on Wednesday, Hallam was brought up for re-examination, it being understood that he was prepared to confess all he knew of trade outrages of every kind. It turned out to be as was anticipated, and Hallam made an extraordinary disclosure as ever, perhaps, was made in any court of justice. After confessing to the riddling of one Taylor, in company with Samuel Crookes, and the blowing up of Wheatman and Smith's place with gunpowder, also in company with Crookes, the powder being bought with money supplied to Crookes by Broadhead for the purpose, Hallam made the following statement with reference

to the murder of Linley:—Mr. Overend: Now I have to ask you a question: Do you recollect the time when Linley was shot? About the time?—Yes.—Now, on the Saturday night before Linley was shot, were you not seen in Wilson's snugg with a pistol in your pocket?—(No answer; the witness showed signs of distress; his breathing became heavy, and his face wore an expression of anxiety.)—On the Saturday night before Linley was shot, were you not seen in Wilson's snugg with a pistol in your pocket?—(The witness's emotion was rapidly increasing.)—Say yes or no?—After a slight pause the witness collected himself, and answered: Yes, I was. (Sensation.) Where did you get that pistol from?—No answer. Where did you get that pistol from?—No answer; the witness looking fixedly at Mr. Overend, and apparently struggling with a choking sensation in the throat. For what purpose did you buy the pistol?—No answer. You know, if you tell the truth you have nothing to be afraid of. You will be entitled to your certificate if you tell the whole truth. Now, I ask you for what purpose did you buy that pistol?—No answer. The witness shook like a leaf from head to foot. Answer the question. Now for what purpose did you buy it? The witness looked fixedly at Mr. Overend for a few seconds, and then, trembling so violently as scarcely to be able to support himself, he rose from his seat, staggered up to Mr. Overend, and whispered something which could only be heard by the examiners.—Mr. Overend: Oh, we'll give you the indemnity if you will tell the truth.—Witness: And the party that was with me, too?—Mr. Overend: And him, too, if he will tell the truth—if he will come forward and ask for his indemnity. You need not fear implicating anybody, for they will get their certificate. If a man comes forward and makes his statement, whoever you may implicate, he will receive his certificate if he makes a full disclosure. Now, I ask you for what purpose you bought the pistol?—The witness attempted to stagger back to his seat, but was unable to guide himself to it, and Mr. Jackson supported him. After sitting a second or two in the chair, trembling more violently than ever, he leaned back, and fainted quite away. He was laid down upon the floor, and the usual means of restoration were applied. In about five minutes he opened his eyes, made a convulsive snatch at his throat, and relapsed into unconsciousness. He was then carried into an adjoining room, and laid upon an ottoman under an open window. Stimulants were applied to him, but it was some minutes before he awoke out of his stupor, and then, as before, his first act was to clutch his throat, and this time he did it repeatedly, and with such pertinacity and force that it required the strength of two or three men to keep his hand to his side. After about a quarter of an hour he was led into court again, weak as an infant, and trembling in every limb. His chair was placed opposite Mr. Overend, and the short-hand writers and reporters were obliged to approach quite close to him to catch the faint and husky whispers that fell from his lips. At times he was only preserved from fainting by the prompt administration of brandy. Mr. Jackson kept close behind him, helping him to sit upright in his chair. Occasionally he was quite unable to speak, and abandoned himself to tears and sighs. Resting his head on his hands, and partly shielding his face from the gaze of the bystanders, he gave with downcast eyes, and a distress painful to witness, the following melancholy details of the murder in which he had taken a leading part:—

Mr. Overend: Will you tell me for what purpose you bought that pistol?—Witness (sadly): To shoot Linley. He went on to say that a man named Crookes was associated with him. Who shot him, did you or Crookes?—The witness was unable for a moment to answer this question; recovering himself, he said in an all but inaudible whisper: I compelled Crookes to shoot him.—What did he shoot him with?—An air-gun. Had anybody set you to do this?—At first the witness gave no answer; after a short pause he said, "Not to shoot him." Had any person set you to do anything to him?—Witness, faintly, and with some reluctance: Mr. Broadhead. (Great sensation.) What did Mr. Broadhead set you to do?—I asked him one day what he was doing with Linley, and he said he would have some conversation with me the next day.—Did you see him the next day?—Yes. What did he say to you?—He asked me if I remembered the conversation of the previous day. I told him I did. He asked me what I could do with him. I told him I could make him (Linley) as he could not work any more (sensation of horror). He asked what I should want for doing it. I asked him if £20 would be too much? He said no, he should think not. I said I would do it. Well, now, how was it that Crookes came into the matter?—I saw him. When?—The following day. Well, what did you say to him? I told him I had got the job to do Linley. What did he say?—He asked me who I had seen. What did you tell him?—I told him I had seen Broadhead. Well?—I told him we were to have £20. Well, what did he say to that?—He said that we should not get £20. Well?—I saw him again. He had the air gun with him, and what did he do with it?—No answer. What did he do with the air gun? The witness sighed heavily, and leaned back as if he were about to faint.—Mr. Overend (softly): What did he do? Witness (in a husky whisper): He would not shoot. There was no exit. What did he do when he said he would risk it?—(In a faint whisper): He shot him. (The witness was again almost overcome.) We ran away, through the alley, into Peacock. (The witness proceeded to describe their flight.) He had no conversation with Broadhead since.—What did you get for shooting Linley?—£7 10s. Crookes gave me £4 10s. And who gave you the £3?—Broadhead. Did Broadhead give you the £3 after Linley was shot, or before he was shot?—Before.

CROOKES'S ADMISSION OF GUILT.

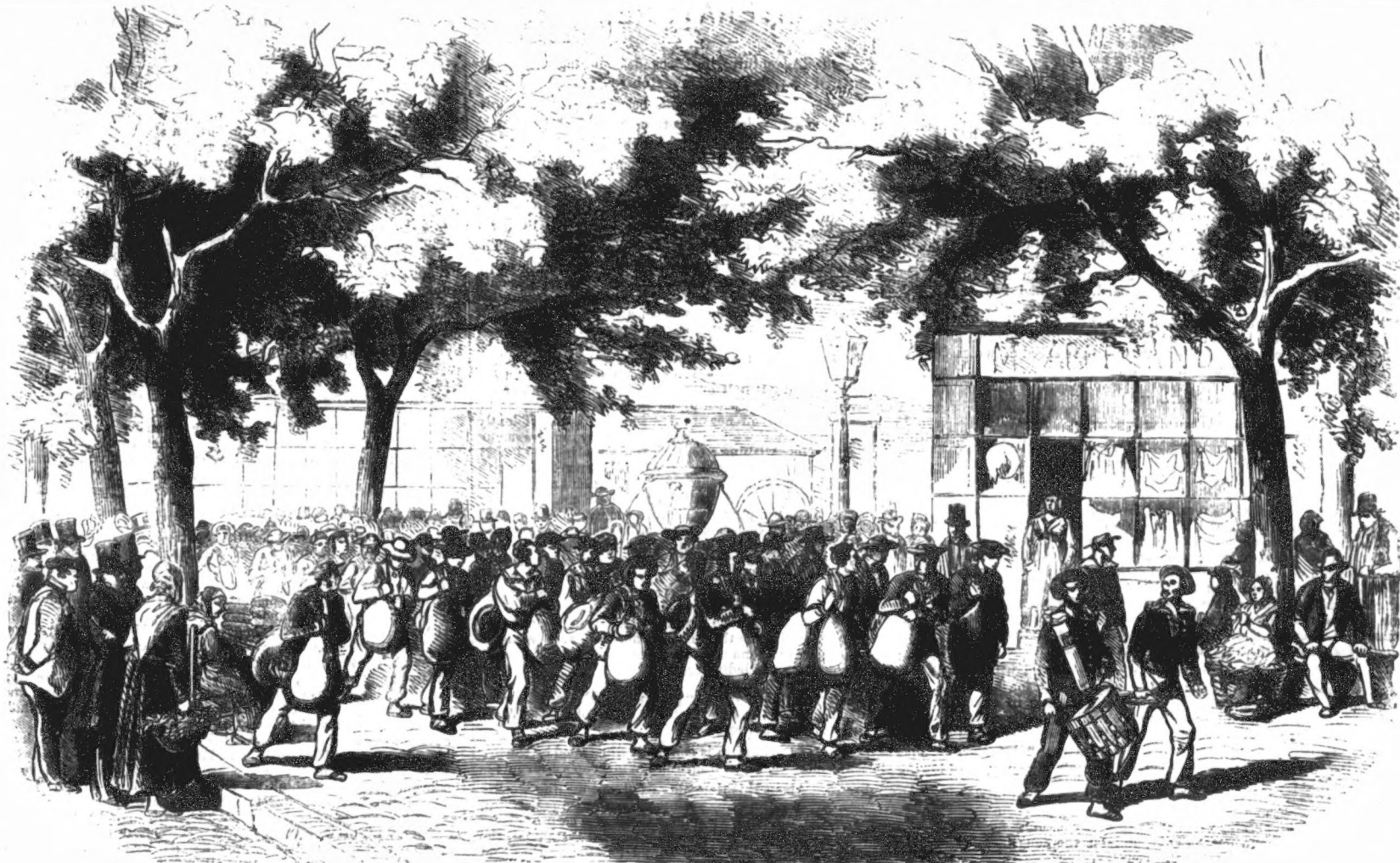
Samuel Crookes, who had been sent for by a policeman, was brought into the court, and was sworn by Mr. Overend. He appeared to be very calm and self-possessed. Immediately after he was sworn, Mr. Broadhead shouted out to him, "Tell the truth, Sam; everything."

Before his examination was commenced, Mr. Overend intimated to him the nature of the evidence which had been given by Hallam, and he advised him to be very cautious as to what he said, because, unless he obtained a certificate from them, he would be liable to be tried for his life.

Mr. Overend then addressing Crookes after cautioning him asked him if he shot Linley.—The witness, after a slight pause, said in a firm and quick voice, and with perfect composure: Yes I did. (Tremendous sensation in court.) How came you to do it? Had you any quarrel with this Linley?—No. How then could you be disposed to shoot at him and do him an injury?—I did not intend to kill him, sir.—I dare say not. But how did you come to shoot him? Who first suggested it to you?—He was doing a great deal of injury at that time. I cannot say whether we suggested it, or whether Mr. Broadhead suggested it. But how was he doing a deal of injury to you?—He was setting on a lot of lads, and was spoiling the trade by filling it with lads, and was doing all the harm he could. Did you speak to Broadhead about his (Linley's) doing this damage to the trade?—Yes. But did he agree to give you some money?—Yes. How much did he agree to give you?—I believe it was £20. What did you agree to do?—We agreed to do something for Linley, but we did not intend to kill him. But I could not help aiming where I did, because there was a lot of people in the room, and Hallam would have me to shoot. I did not want to shoot. I did not want to shoot him in that way. All I wanted to do was to hit him in the shoulder; but I was compelled to hit him where I did. He was leaning forward in that way (the witness illustrated his meaning by reclining his head on his right shoulder). He was leaning down talking to some persons, and I shot at him in the shoulder. I did not want to hit him in the head. The witness was further examined, and corroborated Hallam in every particular.



RECEPTION BY THE EMPEROR AND EMPRESS OF THE FRENCH OF THE PERSIAN REPRESENTATIVES.



FRENCH MARINES LANDING STORES, &c., AT TOULON.

Dead Acre:

A CHAIN OF EVIDENCE.

BY CHARLES H. ROSS.

Part the Third.
THE STRUGGLE AT LAST.

CHAPTER VIII.—LOST AGAIN.

How long ago is it that one March morning a ragged young man crawled forth from the obscurity of the Dark Arches and blinked, bat-like, at the sun? Not so many have elapsed. It is night-time now instead of early morning. The young man is certainly a young man still, though aged some years in his appearance. Not exactly a ragged young man now, but certainly a shabby one, and not nearly as clean as he might be.

Dusty, beer-stained clothes are those he wears, which have about them the remains of a good cut, pulled out of shape and baggy at wrong places. There was about him an air of magnificence run to seed. In his time he must have been a prodigious swell, and now he was not even shabby genteel. There was no attempt at eking out the remnants of past grandeur, no pinnings over and turnings-in, no brushing, furbishing, renovating. His was a shabbiness more of choice than compulsion; on closer examination the clothes seem not to be old, but badly used. Indeed, it is clear enough to see from Jeffcoat's general appearance, from his flushed face and tumbled hair, from his gait—half slouch, half swagger—from his reckless squalor, his glittering rings on dirty hands, his gold-headed cane and burst boots, it is easy enough to see that he is going to the bad, if he has not gone already too far to return.

Those wise ones who always knew what was going to happen when it has happened, who told us so and so, who ask us to remember pathetic words of the utterance of which we have grave doubts, would have improved the occasion respecting this prodigal. They would have known from the very first how it was to be with him. A person with his antecedents must come to the bad; there was no help for him. He would, of course, squander away all his money, and then return to his vicious courses.

Of all persons in the world the most credulous are scoundrels. There is no one who is so easily deceived by a lie as the habitual liar, and I have no doubt but that a pickpocket's pocket is as easily pickable. What then was more likely than this Jeffcoat, in the language of the profession, would be picked up, potted, and had to any extent!

Well, perhaps, he had been rather swindled. At any rate, his fortune was very considerably decreased since last we saw him. He was not, as he would have termed it, cleaned out, but his means were much crippled. Indeed, had it not been so, he would have worked hard to little purpose. He had some months since gone to the table, where once before he had lost a fortune. He had done a little on the turf, and he had rioted and drunk away a sack full of golden guineas with any rag-tag and bob-tail who would keep him company.

What a splendid opportunity would the conversion of this good-natured vagabond have afforded to any good and beautiful young person with whom he might have fallen in love! There must have been some thousands of pious pretty ones who would have forgiven him his past life, and taught him to tread in the paths of virtue and spend his money like a Christian gentleman.

But he fell in love with none such. It is possible to be beautiful and bad; and there is so much wicked company always on the look-out for the badly-inclined opulent classes, it makes one feel glad one is too poor to be tempted. How very black are the colours some artists use when depicting his Satanic Majesty! There is a notion current among the pure and innocent that vice labels itself upon the human countenance, and at the playhouse how

bushy they make the villain's eyebrows, and how blue he is about the muzzle! There are, in real life, some hang-dog rascals, whose faces condemn them before they speak, and who, I cannot believe, can find it worth while being good with such heavy odds against their ever being believed in; but do a woman's crimes injure her complexion? At any rate, in books it is your out-and-out beautiful ones who go on the worst, and the utterly false and treacherous who have the angel's smile and peachy cheek, on which a sweet blush tints delicately.

This Jeffcoat was not, you may be sure, over particular in what society he spent his time, as long as he spent it with pleasure to himself; and indeed it would not, perhaps, have been wise of him to be too nice if he must have much variety, for, in spite of his wealth, there was a shyness in some quarters where he would have proffered the hand of friendship. There never was such an untrue proverb as that which says money will buy anything. Here was a fine, handsome gentleman, with his pockets full of gold, and plenty to say for himself, against whom, however, Society closed her doors, and looked on frowningly.

Jack saw this, but did not fret much on account of it. He wanted fine rooms, and could pay for them. He liked fine clothes, and had money enough to buy a new suit every day all the year round, had he thought fit. He did not like trouble, and wanted a valet. He had no difficulty in getting a good one with a character from a lord, his late employer.

Yes, he got a valet easily enough, though it must be owned that the manner of his losing him was not the most pleasant. A shabby-genteel old gentleman, with a large umbrella, chancing to come upon Mr. Tomlinson, taking the air one evening, on the doorstep had certain little tales to tell about his absent master, which caused the valet there and then to pack up his effects, and tender his resignation without loss of time, for Mr. Tomlinson had a character to lose, and could not afford to live in questionable service. Jack let him go with a curse. There were plenty more to be had he supposed. But he hardly felt comfortable under Mr. Tomlinson's reproach.

"One can't be too particular," the good creature said. "It's not that I care myself, not a bit; but then having a wife and family, and people do ferret these things out so. You really oughtn't to have took me in so—you really oughtn't."

"I don't know about taking you in," replied Jeffcoat, savagely; "but I shall devilishly well kick you out if you don't put three flights of stairs between us in less than half a minute."

Undressing himself that night before going to bed, Jeffcoat tried to make himself believe that he was ever so much more at his ease without a body-servant. But next day the same person who had spoken to the valet found an opportunity of talking to the landlord, and no great amount of time elapsed before Mr. Jeffcoat was served with notice to quit.

"I suppose there are other places in the world," said Jack, "as good or better."

But in other quarters, also, did Solomon tell his little tale. "I don't mind a little trouble," he said, "as long as I make it hot for my dear friend. I'd give my eyes next minute if I could only see him sitting in the mud as he was that day when I came upon him down by the water-side."

But Mr. Solomon Acre's time was too valuable to be wasted in the pursuit of pointless revenge, and, except that he now and then went a little out of his way to promulgate his little slanders, he let Jack alone.

It was, however, more than once gall and wormwood to the usurer, when at some public place he caught sight of him gorgeously apparelled, and seemingly none the worse for the mischief he had done to him.

For some little time before this night on which the two had come together in the concert-room of the Cat and Bagpipes, Solomon had seen nothing of him, and he was not a little delighted to find him looking so shabby and careworn when they met again.

"I should never have known him if I had not had an old recollection of him when he used to be ragged!" thought Solomon. "I wonder whether he's ruined. I should like to have a good grin at him if he is; but I mustn't be hasty."

In spite of his altered appearance there was yet another person who recognised the ex-thief and late man of fashion—the young person at the piano.

The concert was in progress. The time had come for the appearance of the celebrated Hodge, whose songs were the chief attraction provided by the spirited proprietor, and as the moment approached the audience manifested various signs of impatience, and the dull thumping of dilapidated boot heels drowned a feeble melody with which a lady sentimental was endeavouring to amuse her hearers.

After the fashion of public favourites, Mr. Hodge presumed a little upon the good nature of his auditory, and was often behind his time. Upon this occasion he was later than he had ever been, and although there was not the least symptom of an encore, it was thought advisable by the chairman to let the lady sentimental sing another song. This in due course came to an end, and yet the celebrated Hodge had not put in an appearance.

Somebody in a back row lost patience. "Where's Hodge?" he demanded in stentorian tones, and other voices swelled the chorus, "Hodge! Hodge!"

The spirited proprietor who, during the evening, had been having more than one friendly glass across his bar with persons who had dropped in to see him, felt hardly equal to the situation. "Where the dooge-an-all's-he-got to?" Mr. Potts was heard to ask vaguely.

Then came a message from the chair by the agency of the prodigal pot-boy, to know what was to be done.

"Put some 'un else on," Mr. Potts made answer.

But directly another message came from the seat of war—

"There ain't nobody."

A question from Potts, expressed—

"Not nobody?"

"On'y Miss Wimples, who's been on twice!"

"Put her on again, then."

There is a limit to all human endurance, and the Cat and Bagpipes really could not stand a third song from the lady sentimental. The battered boot heels drumming persistently for the last five minutes, now stood motionless, and a loud hiss rose from all parts of the hall. Miss Wimples advanced meekly to the front, the pianist evidently losing her presence of mind by what was passing around her, played a few hesitating notes, and waited for the lady to begin.

But the public would not listen. A loud roar for Hodge drowned the singer's voice, and hisses mingled with groans and jeers. Then the boot heels came in again with a deafening clamour, during which Chair was seen upon his legs, with his mouth open, waving his hand as though to command silence, but no one listened to him. Miss Wimper, half-frightened, half-angry, flounced off the stage, and her exit was saluted by a loud roar as of angry lions, and then, just as a row seemed imminent, came the joyful tidings that Hodge had arrived, which the Chair yelled out with all the power of his lungs.

Mr. Hodge had certainly arrived, but scarcely in the condition which the management would have desired; indeed, he was so intoxicated as to be hardly able to stand. He had been dining with some friends, he said, and had taken a glass too much. He had probably had a quart or so too much, but it was not a time to go into these questions. Could he go on? Of course he could. Well, then, for heaven's sake do so before the indignant audience began to drag up the benches and smash the glass.

A moment after his name was announced, Mr. Hodge reeled on to the platform and made his bow. His music-book had been handed to the pianist, but without any specific directions. With trembling fingers she turned the leaves, waiting for him to tell her what to do, but he did not look towards her.

At his appearance there had been mingled cheers and groans, for most of the audience had lost all patience. These signs of disapprobation excited Mr. Hodge's wrath, and he made some imprudent remark. At this the public hissed. Mr. Hodge began to sing and forgot his words. At this there was more hissing, and the singer, breaking off, addressed the audience. Some one in front entered into an argument with him; the public took his part, and Hodge in a rage left the platform.

Then all was confusion. The Chair rose to entreat silence, and a ginger beer bottle struck him in the breast. Glasses were broken, several gas jets turned out, and a party of roughs began to storm the stage.

Ruth, rising to her feet, stood trembling and bewildered by the clamour around, knowing not where to fly for refuge. Mocking faces crowded on her, and a score of voices saluted her with brutal jeers. But through the confusion a strong man forced his way up to the platform, and she found herself in Jeffcoat's arms.

"Come out this," he said. "They will do you an injury. Let us get out of the back way."

She allowed herself to be led on. There was now a general fight in the hall, and the missiles flew in every direction. They had scarcely left the stage before the roughs had begun to smash up the piano. But there was a staircase leading down to the bar, through which they made their way and got into the street.

But here the police were struggling with the crowd and making desperate efforts to capture the ringleaders. Before Ruth was aware of it she and her companion were in the middle of the fight and pushed to and fro. Then there was a sudden rush and they were separated.

When Jeffcoat freed himself from the confusion he looked in vain for his companion. She had disappeared. He had lost her again.

Not so Solomon, however. He had got out of the hall at the beginning of the row. He had seen Ruth come out, and had seen her flying from the combatants; then, with all the speed of which he was capable, he had followed in pursuit.

(To be continued.)

A RELIC OF MARIE ANTOINETTE.—"A very aged ecclesiastic," says the *Moniteur de Soir*, "presented himself a week ago at the cathedral of Avignon and asked if an old black chasuble, which he described minutely, was still in existence. The guardian replied affirmatively, and at his request showed it him. The priest recognised it immediately, and with a sentiment of veneration, inexplicable for the sacristan, approached his lips and kissed it devoutly. Very much puzzled, the sacristan asked what remembrances this old worn-out ecclesiastical article of dress could recall. The priest then told him that this chasuble, which had formerly belonged to himself, the speaker, was made out of the last dress that Marie Antoinette had worn at the Conciergerie. He gave very circumstantial details, and the authorities having made the strictest inquiries, believe the authenticity of this relic."

FOREIGN EGGS AND POULTRY.—An enormous quantity of foreign eggs and foreign poultry find their way into the markets of this country, and the following details of the manner in which they are produced may be interesting to economists. A Limburg farmer, who keeps upwards of 2,000 fowls, boils down for them every week two or three horses; the broth he gives to his pigs, which thrive well upon it, the meat is mixed up and given to the fowls, and what remains of the carcasses is sold to be made into lamp black. The eggs of fowls thus fed are sold for the English market at six centimes each, and the fowls follow their eggs when they can lay eggs no more. This peculiar regime may account for the strong flavour peculiar to foreign eggs, and for the toughness of the foreign poultry which reaches this country.

THE NEW POOR BILL.—Lord Enfield has interrogated the parliamentary Secretary of the Poor Law Board concerning the gap in the Metropolitan Poor Bill to which we have called attention. Of course the matter will not be allowed to rest where Mr. Slater-Booth's reply leaves it. The only intelligible part of his answer was that nominees had been appointed on the Asylum Board; but this board is constituted under a special clause, and its duties are limited to the erection of asylums or hospitals for contagious diseases. But how is it at the board of St. Pancras, Marylebone, Paddington, St. George's, and other of the guardian boards? The main principle of Mr. Hardy's Act, as it was put before the country and the House, was that to each board of guardians having control over the sick poor should be added a certain proportion of nominees not to exceed one-third. Has one nominee been added to either of the boards named? Can even one nominee be named? Or is not, as we have said, this important provision nullified by the addition of a few words slipped in in Committee, which made it impossible to add any nominees because so many magistrates reside in the district? Mr. Slater-Booth evaded all reply to this question. He said the Act was working well, which is clearly in the nature of a prophecy, but he passed by the real question, which must be repeated in clearer terms. And as Mr. Hardy is the author of the bill, it might be well that he should say whether he intended that the power of adding nominees should exist in one parish and not in another, according to the accident of the number of justices resident in the parish.

FRAUD ON A RAILWAY COMPANY.—Mr. Lowe, of Henley Cottage, New Cross, one of the assistants in the Catalogue Department in the British Museum, was summoned before Mr. Woolrych at the Southwark Police-court, by the South Eastern Railway Company, for unlawfully travelling in a first-class carriage from New-cross with a third-class ticket, thereby defrauding the company. The defendant, in answer, to the charge admitted that he was guilty of travelling in a first-class carriage on the occasion mentioned by the company's servants, but said that it was owing to the want of sufficient accommodation for the public at the New Cross station. It was a frequent occurrence for thirty and sometimes fifty passengers to be left behind at that station, much to the inconvenience and annoyance of gentlemen whose business required them to be at their offices punctually at nine o'clock. The train only waited a minute or a minute and a half, and many were compelled to get into any carriage as the train was leaving. He had written to the railway company apologising for getting into a first-class carriage, and he assured his worship he had not the slightest intention of defrauding them. Mr. Woolrych told him it was a very improper act on his part, but not so bad as the conduct of the banker's clerk who was convicted by him last week. He had not even paid his fine. The defendant, however, must pay a fine of 25s. and costs, or go to prison for twenty-one days. The defendant immediately paid the money and was discharged.

On Tuesday afternoon, one, or more probably two, daring persons succeeded in obtaining a cheque-book from the Branch Bank of England, in Manchester, and then drew a cheque by which they obtained from the bank £217 18s. 9d. This was accomplished by a double forgery. About eleven o'clock in the forenoon a man took a written order to the bank for a cheque-book, purporting to be from Mr. Robert M'Ewen, of Ducie-buildings, near the Exchange. He did not receive a book then, but was handed one upon his applying again at one o'clock. At about a quarter before three o'clock, a man, about thirty years of age, presented a cheque for £217 18s. 9d. which (also a forgery) purported to be signed by Mr. Robert M'Ewen. He was paid in four £50 notes, and the remainder in gold and silver. A reward of £20 is offered for the apprehension of the forgers.

ACTION AGAINST THE EARL OF CARDIGAN.—In the Court of Common Pleas Mr. Justice Byles, sitting *a nisi prius* with a special jury, had before him the case of Lilley v. the Earl of Cardigan. The plaintiff in this case had been groom of the chambers to the Earl of Cardigan, and he sued to recover damages for false imprisonment and malicious prosecution. There were also counts for wrongful dismissal, trover, and for wages said to be due. To this the pleas were—not guilty; that a felony had been committed by some one, and that there was reasonable and probable cause for giving the plaintiff into custody; and a payment of £45 into court. Mr. Huddleston, Q.C., and Mr. Sleight appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Colledge, Q.C., Mr. Garah, Q.C., and Mr. Powdrell for defendant. The case was not over when our report left.

LITERATURE.

"Never Caught: Adventures in Blockade-Running during the American Civil War." By Captain Roberts. (Hotten.)

ON one occasion, whilst his ship was being relieved of its miscellaneous cargo and re-laden with cotton, Capt. Roberts ran by train from Wilmington to Charleston, in which city he witnessed some pleasant illustrations of the social demoralization resulting from the struggle:—

"I must, before finishing my account of what I saw and did in Charleston, mention a circumstance that showed how little the laws of *mour and tuum* are respected during war times. The morning before I left, I had a fancy for having my coat brushed and my shoes polished. So, having deposited these articles on a chair at the door of my room, I went to bed again to have another snooze, hoping to find them cleaned when I awoke. After an hour or so, I got up to dress, and rang the bell several times without getting any answer. So I opened the door and looked out into the passage. To my surprise, I saw an individual sitting on the chair on which I had put my clothes, trying on one of my boots. He had succeeded in getting it half on, when it had stuck; and at the time I discovered him, he seemed to be in a fix, inasmuch as he could neither get the boot off nor on. He was struggling violently with my poor boot, as if it were his personal enemy, and swearing like a trooper. Not wishing to increase his ire, I blandly insinuated that the boots were mine, on which he turned his wrath towards me, making most unpleasant remarks, which he wound up by saying that in these times anything that a man could pick up lying about was his lawful property, and that he was astonished at my impudence in asking for the boots. However, as the 'damned things' would not fit him 'no how,' he guessed I was welcome to them; and giving a vicious tug to the boot to get it off, he succeeded in doing so, and I, picking it up, with its fellow, made good my retreat. But where was my coat? I could not get an echo of an answer where, so I went downstairs and told my valet to take the landlady, who laughed at my troubles, and told me that he could not give me the slightest hopes of ever seeing it again; but he offered to lend me a garment in which to travel to Wilmington, which offer I gladly accepted."

"Life and Letters of John Winthrop, from his Embarcation for New England in 1630, to his Death." By Robert C. Winthrop. London: Trubner and Co.

THE narrowness of Puritanism is comically illustrated by the following stories about mice, taken from John Winthrop's Journal:—

"December 15. About this time there fell out a thing worthy of observation. Mr. Winthrop the younger, one of the magistrates, having many books in a chamber where there was corn of divers sorts, had among them one wherein the Greek Testament, the psalms and the common prayer were bound together. He found the common prayer eaten with mice, every leaf of it, and not any of the two other touched, nor any other of his books, though there were above a thousand. * * * A godly woman of the church of Boston, dwelling sometimes in London, brought with her a parcel of very fine linen of great value, which she set her heart too much upon, and had been at charge to have it all newly washed, and curiously folded and pressed, and so left it in press in her parlour over-night. She had a negro maid went into the room very late, and let fall some snuff of the candle upon the linen, so as by morning all the linen was burned to tinder, and the boards underneath, and some stools and a part of the wainscot burned, and never perceived by any in the house, though some lodged in the chamber overhead, and no ceiling between. But it pleased God that the loss of this linen did her much good, both in taking off her heart from worldly comforts, and in preparing her for a far greater affliction by the untimely death of her husband, who was slain not long after at Isle of Providence."

One of the brightest and most delightful of the many characteristic anecdotes here told about the founder of Boston is taken from Cotton Mather's "Magnalia," where it is recorded of Winthrop:—

"'Twas his custom also to send some of his family upon errands, unto the houses of the poor about their meal time, on purpose to spy whether they wanted; and if it were found that they wanted, he would make that the opportunity of sending supplies unto them. And there was one passage of his charity that was perhaps a little unusual: in an hard and long winter, when wood was very scarce in Boston, a man gave him private information, that a needy person in the neighbourhood stole wood sometimes from his pile; whereupon the governor in a seeming anger did reply, 'Does he so? I'll take a course with him; go, call that man to me, I'll warrant you I'll cure him of stealing.' When the man came, the governor, considering that if he had stolen it was more out of necessity than disposition, said unto him, 'Friend, it is a severe winter, and I doubt you are but meanly provided for wood; wherefore I would have you supply yourself at my wood-pile till this cold season be over.' And he then merrily asked his friends, 'Whether he had not effectually cured this man of stealing his wood?'"

"Hints to Purchasers of Jewellery on the Relative Value of the Different Qualities of Gold." By Edwin W. Streeter, Manager of Hancock, Burbrook, and Co. (Limited), 37, Conduit-street, Bond-street. (London: Simpkin and Co.)

Mr. Streeter says:—"The object of this little book is to place before the reader, in plain and untechnical words, not only a description of the method of estimating the value of gold and silver articles, but also a knowledge of the signs and marks in general use, by which such value is distinguished, so that a purchaser of plate or trinkets may know that he gets the just quality for which he pays. Purchasers of jewellery think they are secure if the article they purchase be 'hall marked.' So they are in the matter of silver, which, if it possess the stamp of Goldsmiths' Hall, must, by Act of Parliament, be of standard quality. But the purchaser is not quite so secure in the case of gold, for the same Acts of Parliament allow gold to be marked and sold of several degrees of fineness—viz., from standard 22 carat (worth £3 17s. 10d. per oz.), to gold, or rather copper and silver, containing gold of 1 carat, and not worth more than 3s. 6d. per oz."

There is a fund of information contained in this brochure, and intending purchasers of plate or jewellery cannot do better than write for it before they buy articles manufactured of gold, in the quality of which they may be so easily deceived. We congratulate Mr. Streeter upon having placed a very lucid and valuable statement before the public for which, we doubt not, many will be heartily thankful.

NEW MAGAZINE.

THE "Broadway," the magazine we alluded to last week, will number among its contributors on this side of the Atlantic, the following well-known names:—The Rev. J. M. Beller, Robt. Buchanan, F. C. Burnand, H. J. Byron, Amelia B. Edwards, John Hollingshead, Tom Hood, Charles Knight, Samuel Lover, John Oxenford, Percy Fitzgerald, Ernest Inset, T. W. Robertson, Hebra Stratton, Mrs. Riddell, W. H. Russell, of the *Times*, G. A. Sala, Arthur Sketchley, Moy Thomas, Edmund Yates, and others. The "Broadway" will contain eighty pages, illustrated by some of our best artists, and will open with an original novel by the author of "Guy Livingstone."

MUSIC AND THE DRAMA.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.—Signor Verdi's opera, "La Forza del Destino,"—one of Mr. Mapleson's pledges in this year's prospectus—was produced on Saturday evening, and was received with every manifestation of a signal success by a very crowded and brilliant audience. The music with which Verdi has enlivened this wild story is so uniform in style that it is not worth while to analyse it in detail, and it may be sufficiently described in conjunction with the singers by whom it is so admirably illustrated. There is no overture, but the opera opens with a decidedly effective prelude. The characteristic theme of the allegro agitato recurs repeatedly, and may be said to supply the force of fate; while that of the *andante*, a very graceful and expressive subject, re-appears in Leonora's air of the second act, "Madre, pietosa Vergine"—the prayer in which, with the monk's chant of "Venite adoremus" for an accompaniment, she supplicates help from the "Mother of God." In the prelude to the ceremony of her induction as a sister this *lovely theme* is also heard in inexplicable alternation with full organ chords. This scene is one of the very best in the opera; the large, simple melody of the concluding hymn, "La Vergine degli angeli," was harmonised and effectively supported by a pizzicato accompaniment, proving really impressive. The part of Leonora is finely adapted to Mdlle. Titiens, who, in unusually good voice, gave splendid effect to all the very exacting music, and looked as well in her cavalier's costume as in her feminine garb. To all, and they are many, who admire and enjoy Verdi's early operas, "La Forza del Destino" will be a godsend. It abounds with facile and striking melody; it alternates between dashing, feverish brightness and strong, serious interest; is invariably dramatic, and is most admirably performed. Its success with the general public is certain.

ROYAL AMPHITHEATRE, HOLBORN.—The day performance at this admirable little theatre is a great success. On Saturday a new programme elicited immense applause from a crowded audience. The glee with which the fun of the ring was received by the juvenile spectators, and the expressions of wonder extorted by the feats of horsemanship and agility are almost as interesting as the performance itself.

HALL-BY-THE-SEA, MARGATE.—Messrs. Soiers and Bond evidently intend to conduct their Margate establishment with spirit this season. They have already engaged Mlle. Liebhart, the great soprano, and Mr. George Farnes, whose position as an English tenor is one of the most enviable. The decorations and new arrangements of the Hall not being complete, we shall defer our description of the improvements until next week.

FRENCH PLAYS.—ST. JAMES'S THEATRE.—M. Raphael Felix introduced his company on Monday night to a fashionable and very crowded house. Of course M. Bayle was the hero of the evening, and we think we never saw him in greater force. He looks possibly a shade older than at his last visit. But he has not lost an atom of his vivacity and *entrain*, and his reception on Monday night was enthusiastic. He played in three pieces, and the three characters which he so very ably sustained remarkably illustrated the versatility of his powers. Mdlle. Duchamps, of the Palais Royal, appeared in Murger's "Le Serment d'Horace," which has, we believe, been translated into a somewhat sombre dress on the English stage. Her charm of manner and her natural rendering of a part which she had almost to create, and which owes everything to her, delighted the audience. But we look forward to a part more adequate to her powers. Want of space forbids our entering into the general merits of the company, but we need only say that the first performance was thoroughly successful, and augured most favourably for the month's prospects.

MR. BENEDICT'S CONCERT.—Mr. Benedict's annual concert, or combination of concerts, is an entertainment for the eye as well as the ear. For persons who do not go to the opera often, or even do not go there at all, it is a great treat to see a number of the principal operatic singers of the day, to say nothing of what ought to be the far greater pleasure of hearing them. Regular *habitués*, too, are sometimes anxious to know how their public favourites look in private and in plain clothes; and at Mr. Benedict's concert they had an opportunity, in several interesting instances, of gratifying this laudable curiosity. The morning performance of "Faust," advertised to take place yesterday at Her Majesty's Theatre, was put off in order that Mdlle. Nilsson and Mdlle. Trebelli might be able to appear at St. James's Hall, where they were joined by Mdlle. Titiens, Signor Mongini, Signor Bottini, Mr. Mohler, Mr. Santley, and by Mdlle. Vilda, the sole representative of the Royal Italian Opera. Among those vocalists who do not devote themselves especially to opera were present Mr. Sims Reeves, Mdlle. Sainton-Dolby, Mr. Cummings, Mdlle. Drasdel, and many others whom we did not happen to hear. The programme, however, contained the names of Miss Edith Wynne, Miss Jenny Pratt (a débutante and a pupil of Signor Garcia), M. Jules Lefort, Mdlle. Rudersdorf, Miss Rose Hersee, and others. Mdlle. Arabella Goddard, Master Cowen, Mr. Lindsay Sloper, and Mr. Benedict himself, were the pianists; Mr. John Thomas was the harpist, and Signor Piatelli the violoncellist. Finally, there was an excellent orchestra, which M. Sainton led and Mr. Benedict conducted.

DRURY LANE.—"The Great City" still continues its career of uninterrupted prosperity. The house is crowded nightly, and Mr. Halliday's drama does not seem as yet to have lost an atom of its popularity.

A NEW FOOTING FOR THE DEVIL'S FOLLOWERS.—On the southern slopes of the Pyrenees, in a series of romantic valleys, a little community of a few thousand people has maintained a struggling and precarious independence since the year 790. Situated between two such rapacious neighbours as France and Spain, Andorra seems to have owed its quasi independence rather to its insignificance than to its power, or to the strength of its position, although the latter is considerable. Like many other minor medieval States it seems soon to have become more or less of an appanage of the Church, and for some centuries it was ruled over by the Bishops of Urgel in Lerida. It owed, however, some sort of allegiance to the King of Navarre, and thus became to a certain extent attached to France under Henry IV.; but when the "principles of '89" were proclaimed in France, this singular little community shook off the French domination, which was again acknowledged at a subsequent period of the Revolution, and after the peace it remained somewhat more on its ancient footing under the jurisdiction of the Bishop of Urgel under the sovereignty of France, and under the protection of Spain. In 1848, this curious specimen of atomic nationality again asserted its independence, and declared itself a republic, which form of government, with some slight modifications, it still preserves. The people are chiefly pastoral, although a few gain their living in iron and lead mines. Most of them do a little smuggling now and then, but on the whole they are a simple, unsophisticated race, and their history is certainly romantic in the extreme. It was with a real feeling of pain, therefore, that we lately saw a "confidential" prospectus, from which it appears that as the gaming tables in Germany are all about to be shut up, and as this little secluded district contains several mineral springs, some speculative and not very scrupulous gentlemen, with the aid of one of those many industrious persons in Paris who endeavour to pass as respectable by styling themselves "bankers," propose by an expenditure of £80,000 to desecrate this little stronghold of republican virtue, and turn the valley of Andorra into the "Hell" of Europe. We sincerely trust that this industrious "banker" will fail in his attempt, but we much fear he will succeed.

THE DRAWING ROOM.

COURT DRESSES.

The following is a description of a few of the ladies' dresses worn at the Queen's Drawing Room:—

Duchess of Mecklenburg-Strelitz.—Dress of the richest rose-coloured satin, trimmed with tulle rouleaux and satin beads; petticoat of the richest white gros grain, trimmed with blonde flounces and satin beads. Head-dress, a tiara of most magnificent sapphires and diamonds, with Brussels lace veil, and the old-fashioned court plume; ornaments, necklace, bracelets, and stomacher to match tiara.

Lady Gomm.—Train and corsage of the richest white moire antique, lined with peach taffetas, and bordered with Brussels lace over peach; petticoat of peach satin, with garniture of Irish point and rouleaux and noude of white moire antique and peach taffetas. Head-dress, plume and lappets; ornaments, tiara, stomacher, &c., of diamonds.

Lady Marjoribanks.—Train of white poult de soie, with garniture of Brussels lace and rouleaux of white satin; skirt of white tulle over lace, also trimmed with white satin. Head-dress, plume and lappets; ornaments, diamonds.

Lady Rokewood Gage.—Costume de cour, composed of rich grey poult de soie, trimmed with grey tulle and blonde, ornamented with bouquets of white roses, black velvet leaves, and silver; petticoat of rich grey taffetas, trimmed with a Pompadour ruche of tulle and satin, garniture of roses and leaves, covered with a veil of silver-spotted tulle. Head-dress, tiara of diamonds, plumes, and black velvet leaves, with silver-spotted veil; necklace, earrings, stomacher and bracelets, and diamonds.

Mrs. Selater-Booth.—Train of Eugénie blue satin lined with white lace, and trimmed with white tulle bouillon and rouleaux of satin; corsage to correspond; petticoat of rich white poult de soie, handsomely trimmed with rouleaux and bands of white silk, and noude of the same lined with satin. Head-dress, plume and veil; ornaments, diamonds.

LATEST FASHIONS.

Afternoon Toilette.—Silk dress of the new giraffe or cuir colour; the basquine is attached to the waistband and cut out round the edge in squares like a battlement. The sash is made of similar silk to the dress. White tulle bonnet trimmed with a wreath of bronzed vine leaves.

Morning Toilette.—Dress, petticoat, and jacket of plain grey lines; the dress and petticoat are untrimmed; but the jacket, which is in the pellem form, with a waistcoat in front, is bordered with two rows of green silk cut on the cross. A straw toque, with a raven's wing in front.—The Queen.

THE BONNET QUESTION.

People's judgment upon the bonnets of to-day are disturbed, because they will import into the controversy the entirely irrelevant question of the most artistic method of dressing women's hair. Just as they thought they were condemning crinolines when they were really discussing the morality of ankles, so they think they are discussing bonnets when they are really abusing chignons. If the chignon has anything to do with the bonnet, argument becomes impossible or futile; we might as well discuss the globe that would best suit people who wore artificial thumbs. The bonnet of the day is a very good bonnet, even considered by itself, and it is only an introduction to something better. It has, in the first place, all the negative qualities. It does not hide the face like a poke. It is not brazen, like a pork-pie. It does not necessarily surrender the complexion to all the winds of heaven, or that particular wind which in Britain suggests that the "other place" must be due east. It does not ruin the complexion by compelling its wearer to throw a red shade on pink cheeks, or a green shade on an alabaster face, or a blue tinge over a creamy blonde, or an orange tint over—best colour of all, let the poets say what they like—the glowing brunette. It is—ask any woman else—supremely comfortable; it will arrange itself to any rational mode of dressing the hair—chignons are waste, not adornments; it admits of any colour, it will carry any veil, it can be made at any price, or of any material, and—these felicity should be attainable to husbands—it will pack in any box. The band-box, that impossible article of luggage which nobody would carry—even couriers shied at it—which nobody could protect from the pouch it was made to invite, which nobody dared to abandon, and which always had to be replaced after a day's journey, is extinct—as extinct as those marvellous contrivances made in the posting days, and called imperials, and in which only lady novelists nowadays believe. Their aristocratic heroines always carry them on railway journeys, and somehow or other get them under the seat. There is not a woman in Western Europe who is not the prettier for the bonnet of to-day, and we wish it an eternity of duration, but that, in the first place, the natural man has a capacity of being bored by sameness; and, in the second, there is a possibility of a still better change. Suppose the bonnet slides into the head—we mean the hood, and not the mantilla. We have doubts about the mantilla. The milliner countesses who write on fashions say it is coming in for all but walking costumes; but that will not do. So are emeralds instead of opals, but the people will buy neither, nor mantillas either.—Spectator.

THE QUEEN'S COURT.

The Court Newsmen tell us that the Queen wore a black silk dress, with a train spotted with jet and trimmed with fringes and jet, and the usual cap and veil of white crêpe lace, with a diadem of diamonds and opals. Her Majesty also wore a diamond necklace, brooch, and earrings, the Riband and the Star of the Order of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order. Princess Louise wore a train of blue and white silk, trimmed with blue and white satin, and a petticoat of white tulle over white lace, trimmed with blue and white. Head-dress—blue convolvulus, feathers, and veil; diamond ornaments, the Orders of Victoria and Albert, and of St. Isabel.

WORKS OF ART IN THE PARIS EXHIBITION.

Possibly, apart from the service which a journalist may render to the public in designating works that command attention, it is better, sometimes, to remain necessarily general. You must be either a guide or a critic. We therefore confine ourselves to the statement that our artist has selected some fine specimens of the goldsmith's art and a choice example of Horlogerie which show that our own manufacturers are not eclipsed in the race for fame and excellence.

FASHIONABLE DRESSMAKING.—Life-sized trimmed paper models with flat patterns to cut from, are supplied post-free by Mrs. O. BROWN, 10, Christie-road, South Hackney, London. Parisian Train, gored skirt, plain round the waist, 2s. 6d.; ditto with slight fulness, 2s. The New Short Skirt (to show the petticoat), 2s.; the Petticoat, 2s. Princess Dress, cut in one, 3s. 6d. Dress Bodice with sleeves, 1s. 8d. Peplum from waist, 1s. 6d. Sleeves, 10d. Zouaves and Garibaldi's, 1s. 6d. Out-door Peplum Jacket, 2s. 6d. Stamps received.—[ADVT.]

CAIDS FOR THE MILLION.—A Copper-Plate Engraved (and style), and Fifty Best Cards Printed, with Card Case included, for 2s. Sent post free by ARTHUR GRANGER, the noted Cheap Stationer, 308, High Holborn, and the New Borough Bazaar 95, S.E.—ADVT.

THE GARDEN.

HARDY FRUIT GARDEN.

FINISH thinning forth with the fruit upon peaches and nectarines, and stop all lateral shoots beyond the second bud. Many leaves in consequence of the cold wet spring are very much blistered; these should be removed wholly, and as where they exist mildew too frequently attaches itself, they should at all times when removed be placed in baskets and carried carefully away. Fly the syringe or, what is better, a garden engine throughout their whole surface as often as possible, as nothing tends to imbue them with a vigorous healthy growth more than copious sousing with pure water. Lay strawberry runners singly upon any vacancy that occurs around the plants, placing a crock or stone upon each one for the double purpose of aiding it in its efforts to attach itself to the ground by means of roots, and to keep additional moisture around them should the weather prove dry. Lay also any needed for forcing during the ensuing winter or spring months singly upon the surface of soil placed firmly in large 60-sized pots, placing a pot-sherd firmly upon these also. Place them in fives or sixes, close together, for the purpose of watering them more readily than when they are placed ashward the bed singly. Fresh plantations of strawberries may also be now made by planting out any old forced plants in hand in a deep, well trenched and manured border. Before planting, however, give the balls of all intended to be planted two or three consecutive soakings of manure-water, in order to moisten them. Thread the freshly dug border firmly all over, and make a slight drill down where it is intended the rows should be, fixing the base of the balls firmly, at least half a yard apart. Scatter a little well decomposed manure around them, then afterwards draw the soil from between the rows well up around the crowns, and tread all firmly. Be careful in the process not to bury any of the foliage or the crowns too deeply. Afterwards another good soaking of manure-water around the plants will be of much benefit, aiding quickly in settling the soil around them. Prepare all trees of robust growth, and especially wall trees, such as young cherries, &c., for any thunderstorms, often very prevalent at or about this date, by securing them as constantly as they become elongated sufficiently to need support.

KITCHEN GARDEN.

As the season is stealing gently onward amidst much variable and ungenial weather, with many things making little or no progress, all crops should receive every possible extra assistance by frequent hoeings and the like. So also is there greater need for constantly anticipating the requirements of the future. It may be necessary to make a few risk-sowings some fortnight earlier than is customary; hence I advise that a small sowing be at once made of cauliflowers, cabbages, carrots, onions, and the like, for so-called winter cropping. These, should they become too strong, may be supplemented by others sown—the weather favourable—at a later date; besides which, much good is done all such by transplanting them, thus by successive checks to harden them the better to withstand the winter. As the general appearance of the kitchen garden is so much enhanced by keeping neat and tidy walks, I cannot too heartily advise cleanliness in this wise; brush them over and roll them as frequently as necessary; the doing so is besides a great preventive of weeds and mosses generally, so prevalent in moist seasons.—W. E. to the Gardener's Chronicle.

SCIENTIFIC AND USEFUL.

A CURIOUS THEORY.—M. De Quatrefages endeavours to show that the numerous islands of the Pacific Ocean once formed part of a single continent four or five times the size of Europe, and probably annexed to Asia; that by some great convulsion of our globe the plains of this continent sank below the level of the ocean, and that the islands we now see there are but the tops of the mountains intersecting the submerged region.

CHARRIED WOOD.—Charred wood is inflammable in proportion to the lowness of the temperature at which it has been reduced. For gunpowder the charcoal is made very slowly, at a low temperature, and consequently has a very low igniting point, requiring great care to prevent its igniting spontaneously. It is said that by taking years for the process, at a proportionally low heat, the dried and shrunken fibre penetrated everywhere by air, will ignite at a temperature not far above that of boiling water.

INFLUENCE OF BELLADONNA ON THE SKIN.—After administering various medicines which give rise, or are supposed to give rise, to cutaneous eruptions, Dr. Tilbury Fox announces as a fact that "belladonna produces a rash of rosy hue."

MEASLES PRODUCED FROM FUNGUS.—During the American War, a number of men who slept on straw containing a certain mould or fungus, were seized with measles.

PRESERVATION OF PAINTINGS.—Many valuable paintings suffer premature decay from the attacks of a microscopic insect, a species of acarus or mite. The best method of preventing this variety of decay is to add a little creosote (dissolved in brandy or vinegar), or a few grains each of corrosive sublimate and sal ammoniac (dissolved in a little water), to the paste and glue used to "line" the picture, as well as to add a few drops of pure creosote or of alcoholic or chloroform solution.

INFLUENCE OF LIGHT ON VEGETATION.—The late Professor Robinson, many years ago, remarked that plants growing in darkness were not only white, but that they did not attain the natural form of their leaves nor their natural odour. In descending a coal mine he accidentally met with a plant growing luxuriantly, the form and qualities of which were entirely new to him. The soil on which it grew was removed and carefully attended to in his garden. The etiolated plant died, but the roots speedily threw out vigorous shoots, which, from the form of their leaves, he recognised as common tansy.

USEFUL INVENTION.—An apparatus, which has been found to render the light from a given source twelve times as great as in ordinary circumstances, and which, when properly constructed, is believed to be capable of still more important results, has been lately invented at Lille.

A SUGGESTIVE FACT.—In the Non-Aryan districts are found remarkable monuments; raised masses of stone, often one perched upon another, forming chambers, or tumuli, which contain burnt human bones, spear-heads, and the remains of food; and thus very closely resembling the cromlechs or dolmens found especially in Cornwall, Brittany, and throughout Western Europe.

CONTINENTAL COALFIELDS.—More than 3,000,000 tons of coal are now raised in the Prussian part of the Sarrebruck field, of which about one-third is sent into France; and about 150,000 tons in its prolongation under the newer rocks in the French part.

HOW SOUND TRAVELS.—The rate of speed of sound is faster in practice than would appear from the calculated formula; unless the formula be corrected by allowing for the increased rate of progress, in consequence of the heat resulting from the compression of the air during the transmission of the wave.

CHARCOAL AND OXYGEN.—Among the latest observations reported, the remarkable chemical activity in charcoal saturated with oxygen is displayed in the conversion of moist sulphurous acid and sulphuretted hydrogen to sulphuric acid.

BURNERS of paraffin oil have to complain of the great number of lamp glasses destroyed through their exposure to a draught of cold air when highly heated. This evil may be avoided, and the expense saved by using two glasses, one within the other, leaving a space between for the circulation of air.

SPORTS AND PASTIMES.

SCULLING MATCH.

THE match announced to come off between Joseph Sadler, of Putney, and Robert Cooper, of the Tyne, for £400, was appointed for Saturday. The men commenced sculling, but before a mile was covered Sadler fouled his opponent, and the race was at an end. This result occasioned not a little chagrin to all the spectators, and from some of them a curious diversity of pertinent and impertinent expletives, wonderful, plentiful, and mostly very earnest. The referee decided that the race should be rowed again. The result is every way to be regretted, and for no reason more so than for the widespread opinion it raises, and seems to exemplify, that "fouling" is becoming more a tactic than an accident in professional sculling matches, and that the noble sport will degenerate into mean jobbing wrangles about stakes instead of struggles for honour and its reward. Mr. Brickwood, of the London Rowing Club, was referee; Mr. James Messenger, umpire for Sadler; and Joseph Heath, of Greenwich, for Cooper, while George Hamerton, of Teddington, showed Sadler up from the bow of an eight; and Cooper was piloted by Kelley, the champion, from an eight. They effected a level start, shortly after which, Cooper drawing to the front, odds were offered on him, and he led by half his length at the Star and Garter, having won the tow and taken the Middlesex side. Sadler drew again near the Duke's Head, but the North countryman placed nearly another half length to his credit at the Simmonds's; he shortly afterwards drew clear, and came out rather so as to have his man in a line behind him. Sadler then came out in the centre, and having rowed a tremendous race to near the half-mile post Sadler got too close, and as he drew up they fouled badly. Cooper dropped astern, and Sadler went on with the lead, but a shout of "Come back!" being raised, he obeyed, and Cooper completed the course alone.

PIGEON SHOOTING.

THERE was a large assembly of aristocrats, and a far larger number of the general public at the Welsh Harp, Hendon, on Saturday, the attraction being "The Summer Handicap." Mr. Frank Heathcote being the handicapper. The card, on the usual conditions, had 104 entries on it, but only 36 of that number came to the post, the aggregate number of shooters, however, was 43, as 7 post entered. As usual, Mr. Warner made every necessary arrangement. The afternoon was exceedingly fine and quiet, but the birds were not of the first class.

THE SCORE FOR THE TIES WAS:—

Mr. Berkeley Lucy.....	1	1	First prize, £120
Captain Starkey (post entry) ..	1	0	1
Mr. Moncton (post entry)	1	0	1
Mr. Henry Rudd, Sir Thomas Hesketh, Bart, M.P., Sir Charles Legard, Bart., and Mr. C. Hammersley did not kill.			Second prize, £60
			Third prize, £25

GREAT SWIMMING RACE IN THE SERPENTINE.

The German Gymnastic Society's Swimming Club having given a five guinea subscription cup for competition among amateurs, the race took place on Monday over the length of the Serpentine—about 1,000 yards. A Leander medal was also given for the second, and a Victoria medal for the third. As early as six o'clock a very large number of persons gathered at the grating end of the water, but the competitors did not make their appearance until seven. The officials were Mr. J. G. Elliott, hon. sec. G.G.S., who acted as judge; Mr. J. Lacey, Y.P.L.S.C., starter and referee; and Mr. H. Woodcock, of Ball's Life in London, who took the time. There were twenty-one entries—viz., Captain Powell, D. J. Avis (of Coventry and L.S.C.), W. Tyler (N.S.C.), Walter Long (N.S.C.), J. Gollard (W.S.C.), George Crouch (of Maidstone), George Joyce (of Maidstone), J. Cole, J. Coxon, H. Jelfs (N.S.C.), H. J. Cook, W. Pink, W. Ewingston, J. Strabach (S.S.C.), G. A. Graham, G. H. Vyas, G. Parrott (S.S.C.), Richard Giles, W. Crummen, and H. Moore (L.S.C.). The start was made, and at once Walter Long took the lead by two lengths. Before they had gone twenty strokes J. Cole and H. Moore made a splendid race of it in the second place. Moore swam very finely and strong, considering the pace, and was only beaten at last by about six yards, Long being twice that distance ahead of Strabach, who led the Coventry champion by nearly as much again. The winner's time was 17 min. 14 sec.

CHELMSFORD.

The Chelmsford meeting was a complete success so far as its pleasurable attributes were concerned, but as a racing point of view it was a very impotent and meagre reunion. The fields were small, and the class of animals throughout the day were but up to "plating" ability. Bookmakers assembled in great force, apparently with the intention of retrieving their Stockbridge losses, but the results in every instance were disastrous to them, and proportionately favourable to backers. The pencilling trainers are, as a body, "rare stayers," but this continued rain of ill luck has left its effects on the dispositions of many who are usually fairly at the harsh manner in which fickle Fortune is treating them. The racing at Chelmsford was positively devoid of a single feature. Troublesome won the chief event very cleverly, and La Belle Jeanne had no difficulty in disposing of her three opponents in the Great Hadow Stakes.

HENLEY-ON-THAMES ROYAL REGATTA. ENTRIES.

GRAND CHALLENGE CUP.—Eton, Eton College Boat Club; London, London Rowing Club; Oxford, Oxford Rowing Club; Oxford, Oxford Rowing Club; Kingston, Kingston Rowing Club.

LADIES' CHALLENGE PLATE.—Eton, Eton College Boat Club; Radley, Radley Boat Club.

STEWARDS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Leander, Leander Boat Club; Oxford, Oxford Rowing Club; Oxford, Brasenose College; Oxford, University College; London, London Rowing Club; Kingston, Kingston Rowing Club.

VISITORS' CHALLENGE CUP.—Oxford, Brasenose College; Oxford, University College.

WYFOLD CHALLENGE CUP.—Surbiton, The Oscillators; Oxford, Brasenose College; Oxford, Union Club; Kingston, Kingston Rowing Club.

TOWN CHALLENGE CUP.—Henley, Henley Boat Club; Eton, Excelsior Boat Club.

SILVER GOBLET.—London, Long and Diver; London, Willis and Graham; Oxford (City Club), Prickett and Ploverman; Oxford, Crofts and Crowley; Oxford, Hall and Bowman; Oxford, Raikes and Woodgate; Oxford, Corrie and Brown; Oxford, Skinner and Morrell.

NEWCASTLE MEETING.

BIENNIAL STAKES.

Taraban	1
Romping Girl	2
Hondetish	3

TYRO STAKES.

Frollicsome	1
Russian Bear	2
Stella	3

Seven ran.

NORTHUMBERLAND PLATE.

Fervaeques	1
Moldavia	2
Fair Wind	3

Eight ran.

THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE, CAEN.

THE old French town of Caen, situate about thirty miles south-west of Havre, is not without its interest to the English tourist. The venerable abbey, called the *Abbaye aux Hommes*, was built by William the Conqueror, and it contains among other monuments the tomb of the Conqueror. Caen is a well-built town. The streets are generally broad, straight, and clean, and the houses of freestone have a good appearance. It was formerly a place of considerable strength, being defended by a castle, and surrounded by massive walls flanked with towers. The latter and the walls have almost disappeared; the castle, which was of great size and strength, was partly demolished at the Revolution; the portion that now remains is used as a prison. There are four squares, of which the Place Royale, ornamented with the statue of Louis XIV., is the finest. A *cours*, or public walk, shaded by magnificent elm trees, extends for nearly a mile along the banks of the river. There are some fine old churches, an engraving of one of them—St. Pierre—we give on the present page. Caen became of importance under the Dukes of Normandy. It was taken possession of by the French in 1448, when it was taken from the English by Dunois.

SHAKESPEARE'S MATERNAL ANCESTRY.

SOME twelve months ago, the death of Mrs. Bracebridge, the sister of Charles Holte Bracebridge, Esq., of Atherstone Hall, led me to make some researches into her genealogy, with a view of tracing her descent from the Saxon Earls of Warwick. This I had no difficulty in doing, through the younger children of Turchill, the Saxon Earl at the time of the Conqueror, whose son first assumed the surname of Arden, and from whom, through his mother, Shakespeare traces his descent. Curiosity induced me to trace this elder branch downwards to Shakespeare; but faltered, as others

GRAND ASSAULT OF ARMS AND FIELD SPORTS OF THE HON. ARTILLERY COMPANY.

THE annual sports of this celebrated corps took place on Saturday afternoon last, at the Finsbury Armoury Grounds, in the presence of a large number of spectators. The programme, which included walking, hurdle, flat, blindfold, champion, stilt, heavy marching order, sack, and other races, cavalry practice, bayonet v. sabre, riding at the ring, gun dismounting, fencing and boxing, and the standard feats of cutting legs of mutton, silk, gauze, ribbon, ladies' gloves, &c., was ably conducted under the personal superintendence of an hon. committee of gentlemen of the corps, and the different items were contested with considerable spirit, amid the frequent applause of the fashionable assemblage, which included a large number of gaily-dressed ladies, who appeared to take deep interest in the success of the "favourites" in many of the contests. The tastes of the admirers of the "sock and buskin" were provided for in "Richardson's Show," where a thrilling romantic drama, in one act, entitled "Braganzeo the Brigand; or, The Spirit and the Proof," was produced at short intervals. The original Christy's Minstrels—"no connexion with St. James's Hall"—also displayed their mimic and vocal talents for the entertainment of the visitors. "Aunt Sally" suffered from considerable attacks on her features during the day, and the entertainments, which were enlivened by a choice selection of music admirably performed by the regimental band, under the direction of Mr. Hird, were carried out in a highly successful manner.

FRIGHTFUL ACCIDENT AT CONISBOROUGH CASTLE.

LIEUT. BROWN, a young officer of the 3rd West York Militia, accompanied some ladies, the daughters of Mr. Edward Nicholson, the Clerk of the Peace for Doncaster, to Conisborough Castle, on

REVIEW AT SPITHEAD.

ACTIVE preparations are already being made at Portsmouth in anticipation of the grand naval review to be held at Spithead on the 17th of next month. It is nearly twelve years since the last great muster of war ships for manœuvring off the Wight, and if rumour prove true the forthcoming spectacle will be on a scale of grandeur unprecedented in former years. One remarkable feature of the event will be the variety of men of war engaged in mimic battle. In 1855 the fleet was composed entirely of wooden ships—liners, frigates, and sloops; but in 1867 the fleet at anchor at Spithead will comprise ships of other days, modern iron-clad frigates—and among them three, very much unlike, *i.e.*, the *Minotaur*, the *Warrior*, and the *Bellerophon*, turret ships; and the latest novelty in gun boats. The *Victoria*, high out of water, neatly painted black and white, after the old style, and presenting an immense target, will be near to the Royal Sovereign, presenting very little target, and possibly painted a slate colour, to render her as indistinct as possible. Then the spectators will have an opportunity of viewing the *Duncan* and the iron ram *Pallas* side by side, and the *Mersey* and *Lord Clyde* in close proximity. Sir John Pakington's *Warrior* will, probably, anchor contiguous to her rival, the *Bellerophon*, displaying the difference in length and construction, and illustrating adverse theories held by naval architects in modern times.

JUST OUT, STEAM ENGINES (Patent), price 1s. 6d. each, of horizontal construction, manufactured entirely of metal fitted with copper boiler, steam pipe, furnace, &c., complete. Will work for hours if supplied with water and fuel. Sent carriage free, safely packed in wooden case, for 24 stamps.—TAYLOR BROTHERS, 21, Norfolk-road, Essex-road, Islington, London. Established 1859.—ADVT.



THE CHURCH OF ST. PIERRE, AT CAEN.

have done, at the grandfather, or rather the presumed grandfather, of Mary Arden. Permit me to point out the strong presumption that the Arden family could claim to have descended from Alfred the Great. At first sight, it would appear that the connection was doubtful, as the wife of Wigod, the father of Alwyn, the sheriff of Edward the Confessor, was the sister of Leofric, the fifth Earl of Mercia, whose descent from Ethelfleda, the brave daughter of Alfred, and the wife and widow of Etheldred, the first Earl, is obscure and doubtful. Not so the descent of Wigod and Alwyn from Reynburn, who married the daughter of King Athelstane. This, though not clear and decisive, rests on sufficient evidence to raise a strong presumption that such was the case. I am not aware whether this point has been raised before, but it is one that must interest every admirer of Shakespeare. J. T. BURGESS.

A VOLUNTEER ACCIDENTALLY SHOT.—On Thursday evening a volunteer named Mr. A. G. Brett, who had come to Edinburgh from Bristol to attend the recent meeting of the Rifle Association, lost his life by the accidental discharge of his rifle. It appears that, intending to proceed to the south by the night train, he had packed his luggage, and was about to leave for the station. While standing in the lobby awaiting the arrival of a cab, he requested the servant girl to bring him a piece of cord wherewith to tie up the two rifles he had with him. She did so, and on turning to leave she observed him place his mouth to the muzzle of one of the rifles. The next moment it went off, and the contents passed through the head of the unfortunate man, killing him instantaneously.—*Scotsman*.

Saturday afternoon. Of course, the keep, as the more historical part of this picturesque ruin, was visited, and Mr. Brown ascended the walls of the keep by the frail, narrow, and always dangerous footway so well known to all who have visited the castle—a stone ledge a few inches in breadth at the most, with no protection whatever on the outside, and simply a light iron hand-railing on the inside, attached to the fast-crumbling masonry of the tower. Mr. Brown slipped and fell down through the dungeon's mouth into the well. In his fall he came in contact with one of the young ladies, and she had a narrow escape of being precipitated with him into the dungeon. The unfortunate gentleman was got up from his perilous position, and removed to the inn at Conisborough. Medical aid was promptly procured, but Mr. Brown's injuries were of such a nature as to make his recovery hopeless. His back and one of his legs were broken, and he was otherwise greatly injured. On Sunday afternoon Mr. Brown was still alive, but there was no chance of living long. We believe Mr. Brown comes from Newcastle-on-Tyne.—*Yorkshire Post*.

THE BLOOD, THE BLOOD.—When the blood is impure the whole body suffers. Then come indigestion, lowness of spirits, loss of flesh, nervousness, and a general feeling of discomfort. A course of "THE BLOOD PURIFIER," OLD DR. JACOB TOWNSEND'S SASSAPARILLA acts specifically on the blood, purifying it of all vitiated humours. The digestion becomes easy, the spirits buoyant, the body regains its strength, and the mind its tranquillity. Sold by all druggists. Chief Depot, 131, Fleet-street. Caution—Get the red and blue wrappers with the Old Doctor's head in the centre; no other genuine.—ADVT.

THE RECENT RIOTS AT WATERFORD.—On Friday an application was made to the magistrates at Waterford, by Mr. Power, solicitor, for the next of kin of the late Denis Walsh, who lost his life in the recent unhappy riots in that town, to have information sworn for the commitment of Constable Robert Mercer on a charge of murder. The application was refused on the ground that no summons had been served on the constable. The mayor and the other magistrates made use of the occasion to compliment the police on their conduct during the riots, stating that their forbearance was beyond all praise.

AN ELEGANT COUGH REMEDY.—In our variable climate during the winter months coughs and colds appear the greatest enemies to mankind, and we are pleased to be able to draw the attention of sufferers to "Strange's Celebrated Balsam of Honey," which, as a cough remedy, stands unrivalled. Honey, in the form of a Balsamic preparation, is strongly recommended by the faculty, our medical works, and by Dr. Pereira (late lecturer on medicine to the hospitals).—See *Materia Medica*, vol. ii, page 1854. It will relieve the most irritating cough in a few minutes, and by its mildly stimulating action, gently discharges phlegm from the chest by easy expectoration, and restores the healthy action of the lungs. The amount of suffering at this time of the year is incalculable, and numbers, from the want of an effectual remedy at a low cost, have the germs of consumption laid. Sold by most chemists at 1s. 1½d. per bottle, large size 2s. 3d. Prepared by P. Strange, operative chemist, 260, East street, Walworth. Agents: Messrs. Barclay, Farringdon-street; Newberry, St. Paul's; J. Sanger, 50, Oxford-street; and Butler and Crispe, Cheapside.—ADVT.

In consequence of the Reduction in Duty, Horniman's Tea are now supplied by the Agents, Eight-pence per lb. cheaper. Every Genuine Packet is signed "Horniman and Co."—ADVT.

THE PREMISES OF THE ARCHITECTURAL UNION COMPANY IN CONDUIT-STREET.

We give this week exterior and interior views of the premises of the Architectural Union Company, No 9, Conduit-street. These premises constitute the home of the architectural bodies in the metropolis—the centre of architectural progress in England. The first Architectural Exhibition there was opened to the public on the 16th March, 1859. Our engravings give a correct representation of the exterior and interior of the premises.

Entering the exhibition from Conduit-street, we go first into the west gallery, 28 feet by 23 feet; then into the great gallery, 60 feet by 26 feet 6 inches; the east gallery, 51 feet by 20 feet, and out into Maddox-street by the north gallery, 43 feet long by 12 feet 3 inches wide. The last is appropriated to inventions and materials, as are the centre of the east gallery and some recesses in the large room. A committee-room on the ground floor, adjoins the west gallery. The galleries are lighted from the centre of the ceiling. The ornamental filling-in of the ribs is of iron, tinted grey; the ceilings are white, and the walls a reddish brown.

The hall and approaches display three specimens of tile-paving, from the establishments of the Poole Company, Messrs. Minton and Messrs. Maw respectively. On the staircase the windows are filled with cast glass in colours.

The apartments for the Institute are on the first floor, and include the meeting-room, 36 feet 6 inches by 37 feet 6 inches, and 17 feet in height; the library, 37 feet 6 inches by 19 feet 8 inches, and a committee-room. The meeting-room is lighted by a range of ten arched window-openings high up, and the ceilings have ornamental bands and flowers.

THE THAMES EMBANKMENT.—The progress of the work of embanking the Thames may be thus briefly described:—The space from the east end of the Temple Gardens to Waterloo Bridge is faced with granite and nearly complete; about half the part which extends from this bridge is enclosed by the caissons, the other half by piles, behind which the work of facing with granite goes on. Further west a portion of the structure remains yet behind the caissons; beyond this the granite again appears, has received the parapet, and may accordingly be spoken of as almost complete as far as the retaining wall goes. At Westminster Bridge the stairs for the landing place and approaches were erected some time ago. Here then the effect of the work may be judged of; on the whole it is highly satisfactory. We should have preferred the mouldings to have been of a somewhat higher order, but cannot complain of them as they are, especially in the face of the wretchedly meagre, not fine, mouldings of Westminster Bridge, which last are among the most unfortunate displays of ignorance of this important matter in fine architecture. On the south side of the river, from beyond Lambeth Bridge to Westminster Bridge, the whole of the land is recovered from the shore, and a very large proportion of the granite facing is placed. A large strip has been conceded to the once so picturesque Palace Walk by setting back the Archbishop's garden wall and rebuilding it in a very good design about fifteen feet behind the old line all the way from the Lollards' Tower to the end of the Walk. With a view to the beauty of this spot, we trust trees will soon be planted there.

PROPOSED VOLUNTEER REVIEW IN BLENHEIM PARK.—The question of holding a Volunteer review in Blenheim Park, Woodstock, has been brought forward in the *Oxford Journal*, and appears to be received with much favour. Blenheim Park is well situated for such a purpose, being a central position, where the metropolitan corps, and those from the North, could conveniently meet. There are three railway stations within about 2½ miles of the place, which would allow of the different corps reaching the park without confusion. Should this privilege be allowed by the Duke of Marlborough it is thought that both the Volunteers of the Midland counties and those of the metropolis would in large numbers respond to the invitation.

Two lives were lost in Castlemaine Bay, county Kerry, on Thursday evening. Mr. Barry, inspector of fisheries, with a party of ladies and gentlemen, were out yachting, when a seaman named Costello fell overboard. Captain Townsend Blennerhassett jumped into the water to rescue the sailor, when both were unfortunately drowned.

The Coolie trade is said to be very brisk at Havana.

A MIRACLE AND ITS EFFECTS.

The tribunal of Péronne has just been engaged in trying two individuals for hawking about for sale a printed narrative of a supposed miracle in the environs of Sainte-Croix (Ariège). The paper affirmed that the miracle in question had been verified and approved of by the Archbishop of Toulouse, who had also blessed and consecrated certain

ROMANTIC, IF TRUE.

A VERY romantic story, of which the following is an outline, is reported by the last mail from Australia. It is stated that many years since a young lady, the daughter of an Austrian nobleman, left the home of her parents in consequence of a disagreement with her father. Years elapsed without the bereaved father finding any clue to her whereabouts, notwithstanding his utmost researches, and as he advanced in years he determined upon using every effort to discover the lost one. On the assumption by the Earl of Derby (with whom he was intimately acquainted), of the reins of Government, he besought that nobleman to discover the whereabouts of his daughter, to which his lordship responded by communicating with the different governments of the Australian colonies, to some of which it was deemed probable the young lady had gone. His Excellency Sir Henry Manners Sutton, Governor of Victoria, was, amongst others, requested to interest himself in the matter, whereupon his excellency immediately communicated with the wardens of the various gold-fields. The result was that Mr. Warden T—, of A—, on being applied to, recollected that Mr. C—, late clerk of the local court of petty sessions, had a servant answering in every way the description furnished of the lost one. After due inquiry the warden's surmises proved to be correct, and the truant was found. It appeared further that the young lady had only lately been married to a well-to-do merchant (also an Austrian) residing in Ararat, who now states his intention to return to his own country and exchange the toils and cares of business for a position far more exalted than his wildest dreams had ever anticipated.

RAILWAY ACCIDENT.—An alarming accident has occurred to the express train on the Bourbonnais line, which leaves Paris at half-past eight in the evening. While going at a speed of forty miles an hour, between Nevers and Montargis, it suddenly left the rails, and ran for about two hundred yards on the ballast, the carriages, which contained 180 passengers, rocking to and fro in a most dangerous manner. Fortunately, however, none were upset, and the coupling-irons of the locomotive having broken, the whole at length came to a standstill. The passengers escaped with a severe shaking, but the line remained blocked up for several hours. The accident is believed to have arisen from a rail having become displaced by the passing of a goods' train, which crossed the line there, and of which one of the axletrees had been broken at the same time.

A BRIGAND QUEEN.—The Pontifical Government is excessively proud of an achievement of its troops, who have recently succeeded in securing a valuable prize—no less a personage than a brigand queen styled "Loisella," the partner of the redoubtable Andreozzi, who reigns supreme among the Volscian hills. This "Loisella," before she took to the hills, was serving maid to the wife of that Panicali, governor of a *passe* called San Lorenzo, who was carried off in March last by the brigands, and, being found unable to walk, was for three weeks borne about the mountains in a *chaise à porteurs*. During his period of detention, at the instigation of Loisella, who dictated to him the items, Panicali was required to send to his wife a list of her jewellery, with a letter begging her to hand to the bearer the precious articles named as a portion of his ransom, and an indispensable condition of his being set free. With the exception of a pearl necklace, which had been presented by the Signora Panicali to her daughter on her marriage, and which was instantly missed by the observant Loisella, the whole of the required jewels were promptly forwarded. Seizing the glittering and precious things, Loisella proceeded to adorn herself with them, and, thus arrayed, presented herself before her late master, demanding of him derisively for whom he took her. "You are Loisella," replied Panicali, "my wife's maid." "No," answered Loisella, pointing to the jewellery, "I am your wife." Having been captured with a double-barrelled gun in her hands, Loisella will probably have sentence of death passed on her, but will certainly not be executed, even though she should be unsuccessful in decoying Andreozzi or others of her lovers into the hands of the authorities.

THE BLACK DEATH.—This epidemic presents characters which indicate that it is allied very closely to the outbreaks which have been known as "Epidemic cerebro-spinal meningitis," or "spotted fever," in America, on the European Continent, and in Dublin and Liverpool, on former occasions.



ARCHITECTURAL UNION, CONDUIT-STREET—EXTERIOR.

chaplets and medals (also offered for sale) conferring divine gifts on all who purchase them. The parties inculpated were condemned each to a year's imprisonment, and the printer of the document to a fine of 2,000*fr.* for not having made the required deposit.

the redoubtable Andreozzi, who reigns supreme among the Volscian hills. This "Loisella," before she took to the hills, was serving maid to the wife of that Panicali, governor of a *passe* called San Lorenzo, who was carried off in March last by the brigands, and, being found unable to walk, was for three weeks borne about the mountains in a *chaise à porteurs*.



ARCHITECTURAL UNION, CONDUIT-STREET—INTERIOR.

LAW AND POLICE.

THE MAJOR AND THE CONSTABLE.—Major Thomas Ross, of Kilmerock House, South Norwood, was summoned for using abusive language to William Smart, City police-constable, 155.—Smart said that on the 14th of June he saw the defendant's carriage in Gresham-street. It caused some obstruction by standing there an hour. When the major came out witness went to him and told him that his carriage had been standing there an hour or more, and that he would apply for a summons against him. The defendant said, "You damned rascal, how dare you annoy me? I shall go to the magistrate to-morrow, and have an understanding with him about you." He repeated the words, "You damned rascal" again, and then the gentleman who was with him pushed him into the carriage.—Thomas Edward Zero said he heard the major call the policeman a rascal, and that he was in a great passion.—Major Ross denied the truth of the officer's statement, and complained that he was very insolent and offensive in his manner.—Mr. James Thomas Snell, accountant, 38, Gresham-street, said that Major Ross was on his arm walking towards his carriage on the day in question, when the coachman said, "Sir, the policeman says he will summon you." Witness said, "Did you not go to Guildhall-yard?" and he said, "Yes, sir, but they would not let me stay there, but sent me to the wide part. I went there and stayed an hour." Smart then came up and touched Major Ross on the shoulder, and said in an impertinent manner, "I am going to summon you." Major Ross turned round and said, "Why, you impertinent rascal, how dare you insult me like that? I am going to see the magistrate to-morrow."—Mr. Alderman Hale said he could not imagine that gentlemen would come there and perjure themselves for the sake of getting off a fine of 5s., and if they had not committed perjury somebody else had. From his (Smart's) antecedents, he (Mr. Alderman Hale) would believe Major Ross and Mr. Snell in preference to him. That was not the first time that he had been there, and had been contradicted by gentlemen, although he obtained a conviction. Smart's testimony with him, in future, would have very little weight. The summons must be dismissed.

TIED OF HER LIFE.—Jane Selke, a girl of about fifteen years of age, described as a domestic servant, was charged with attempting to destroy her life by throwing herself from Westminster Bridge.—A young man named Roberts stated that he was passing over Westminster Bridge shortly before two o'clock in the morning when he noticed the prisoner in conversation with a man; she suddenly rushed towards the parapet and mounted it, and was about to precipitate herself into the river when witness seized hold of her clothes, and despite her struggles, managed to drag her back. Two women then took her into the Westminster-road, but she managed to get away from them and again ran towards the bridge. Witness succeeded again in seizing hold of her; she endeavoured to get away and said she was determined to destroy her life; if not that day, the next.—A sister of the prisoner stated that prisoner was in service, and without the slightest reason suddenly left her situation on Sunday night and had not since been heard of.—Prisoner declined to state why she had attempted suicide, and said she had been, since she left her situation, spending her time at Stratford and Mitcham.—The magistrate ordered the prisoner to be put back, in order that some further inquiries might be made.

WHOLESALE ROBBERY.—John Chaplin and Mary Chaplin, man and wife, were charged with the following extensive robbery, from 67, Augusta-street, Regent's Park:—Fancy caps, tobacco jar, spoons, knives, scissors, nut-crackers, tea-pot, model of a ship, forks, dessert dishes and plates, inkstand, water-can, decanter, tumblers, dish cover, coffee-pot, mahogany brackets, memorandum books, draft board, magic lantern, silk umbrella, wool work stands, curtain rings, 20lb. of loaf sugar, cigar case, writing case, four pieces of hearthrug, carpet valance, table covers, curtains, quilt, pair of stays, coat, lace shawl, seven pieces of chintz, muslin jacket, ten pieces of crochet work, collars and cuffs, four pieces of velvet trimming, scarves and neckties, two pieces of watered silk, chemises, sheets, night dresses, pillow cases, gold watch, ear-ring, ring, gold pencil cases, and a vast amount of other property. Mr. Trotman said he was a mineral water manufacturer. The man was his horsekeeper, and the wife cleans up the rooms. The things enumerated belonged to his deceased wife, and were locked in boxes and drawers. His brother saw the female wearing a gold brooch, belonging to the late Mrs. Trotman. After this, their lodgings were searched and the property mentioned found. His wife had been dead about 14 months. James Barrel, 182 S, proved taking the prisoner into custody and finding the property. The prisoners were committed for trial.

WOMAN'S AFFECTION.—A respectable-looking young woman was amongst the applicants to the magistrate the other morning for remission of a sentence. She said: "You committed my husband to prison, sir, three weeks ago, and I should be very much obliged if you would let him out." Dennis (the gaoler).—He is a cabman, and was committed for a very violent assault on her. She had a dreadful black eye. Your worship may remember the van serjeant, who lodges in the same house, was one of the witnesses. It was stated that he was in the habit of ill-treating her. Applicant.—He has promised not to do it again. Pray let him out. He will behave better now. Mr. Selke.—I have no power to order his release, and if I had I should not use it. Applicant.—I am told I can apply to the secretary. Mr. Selke.—Secretary of State. Yes, you can apply to him. He has power to order your husband's discharge. Applicant.—Will you be so kind as to sign a petition to him if I bring it? Mr. Selke.—No, I cannot do that. I should have all the wives who had brutal husbands committed to prison coming to me to do the same. I cannot interfere. Your husband deserved the punishment he got.

ANOTHER MAN KILLED IN THE PUBLIC STREETS.—George Baker, who said he was a costermonger, of Clapham, was brought before Mr. Paget, charged with furiously driving a horse and cart, and running down an old man named William Field.—Richard Shirley, a police constable, put in a certificate from the house surgeon of the London Hospital, stating that Field was severely injured, and was in danger. He ought to state that after the prisoner had run over the old man he drove away at a most furious pace, and attempted to make his escape, and that it was with difficulty the horse was stopped. James Poole was in Whitechapel, on Saturday night, and saw the prisoner driving rapidly along the High-street and run down an old gentleman who was crossing the street. The horse struck the gentleman and he fell, and the wheels passed over his head and body. The prisoner did not get out of his cart, but after a mob had collected about the injured man and raised him he drove off at full speed. The prisoner said he had no objection to pay a small fine, or to allow the old man he had run down a weekly allowance for a month. Mr. Paget.—No, the case will not be treated in that light manner. It is one of more serious import. People are not to be run down in the public streets by persons driving recklessly. The prisoner repeated his request to pay a small fine. Mr. Paget said he would not entertain such an absurd proposition. He remanded the prisoner for a week.

A FASTIDIOUS MARQUIS.—On Saturday, at a special sitting of the county magistrates at Hertford, the long pending case of the Marquis of Salisbury v. the Great Northern Railway came on for hearing. Mr. Jones opened the case, and called a witness who proved that an engine numbered 444 passed the Hatfield station, emitting dense smoke. The witness admitted that he had seen the engine pass without emitting smoke. Mr. Daniel Kinnear Clark, C.E., late locomotive manager of the Great North of Scotland Railway, stated that he had examined the engine 444 for the purpose of determining whether its construction was such as to admit of its consuming its own smoke, and that it was

not so constructed. The smoke could not be consumed without the admixture of a certain amount of atmospheric air, in the proportion of 12lb. to 1lb. of carbon, and the construction was such that this admixture could not be effected. Several scientific witnesses, including the engineer who designed the engine, were then called. The most important of these were the locomotive engineer of the Manchester, Sheffield, and Lincolnshire Railway, and Mr. Curtley, the locomotive engineer of the Midland Railway. The former witness stated that he had examined the construction of engine 444, and had travelled from London to Hatfield with it for the purpose of testing whether it was so constructed as to consume its own smoke, and that it was so constructed, and as a matter of fact did consume its own smoke. Mr. Curtley stated that the Midland Company had spent £10,000 in experiments with a view to ascertain the best mode of constructing engines so as to consume their own smoke, and that after testing almost every contrivance proposed or in use in England and on the Continent, they had adopted that which he was sure was the best, and their engines did consume their own smoke, except when the driver was guilty of neglect. The fire-box was longer, but the other elements were in the same proportion, and the engine was therefore just as perfectly constructed for consuming its smoke as one of the Midland engines. It was neither better nor worse. It was constructed on the best plan he knew for the purpose. The magistrates, having consulted for some time, dismissed the case.

A WINE MERCHANT IN TROUBLE.—Mr. Setcombe, wine merchant, of Fleet-street and St. John's Wood, appeared to answer a summons obtained at the instance of the Commissioners of Police, for detaining a £5 note under the following circumstances:—Frederick Willy, an omnibus conductor, stated that on Friday, the 14th inst., the defendant got into his omnibus, and when near St. John's-wood Chapel he picked up a piece of paper which was lying on the floor of the vehicle. Witness immediately inquired what it was? Defendant replied that it was a bank-note, but refused to deliver it up into the hands of witness, who demanded the care of it. Witness informed the defendant that it was his duty to take charge of all property lost in his bus, and that he would deliver it over to the Commissioners of Police. Defendant answered that he himself would endeavour to discover the owner of the note by advertising for him. Witness then took the gentleman's name and address, and applied for the summons. Inspector Brennan said the defendant, at his own expense, had had some small hand bills circulated about the neighbourhood, but as yet the owner had not been found. The defendant said he had only done what he considered was his duty, and that which some of his personal friends had advised him to do. He had also advertised, and he still thought he had pursued the safest course, for if he had given it to the conductor any one who might have noticed the number would have perhaps claimed the possession of it. He was known personally to several of the passengers. Mr. Vaughan: According to act 6th and 7th Victoria, cap. 33, you were bound to deliver it up to the conductor, and by not doing so you have incurred a penalty of £10. Mr. Vaughan said that if any passenger wished to satisfy himself as to the law of the case the nearest police-station would have easily supplied him with the requisite information. The regulation was a salutary one, for some persons finding such property might appropriate it to their own use. The defendant had, however, been put to some expense in the present case in printing bills and advertising; and taking these circumstances into consideration, he (Mr. Vaughan) should only fine the defendant 10s. with the cost, 7s. (including 6s. recompense to the conductor for loss of time), and until the owner claimed the note it should be handed over to the treasurer of police. The note was immediately delivered up and the fine and costs were paid.

A PERFECT SAVAGE.—A savage assault by a trade unionist was the subject of inquiry at the Oldham Police-court. Martin Hughes was charged with assaulting John Keary. Both parties were mason's labourers. It appeared that on the night of the 18th ult. the prisoner went to the house in which Keary resided, and called him out. When the man went into the street, he was denounced as a "knobstick" by the prisoner, who, with two other persons not in custody, commenced to strike and kick him in a savage manner. He was knocked down and kicked violently about the head, body, and legs. Two policemen, attracted by the noise, ran towards the spot, but the prosecutor's assailants made off. Hughes was not apprehended until Saturday night. In reply to the Bench, Keary stated that he did not belong to the union, but had often been asked to join. There was a strike in the trade in Oldham when the assault took place, and he inferred that the prisoner, who had never worked for the same employer as himself, was put forward to assault him by persons connected with the union. Mr. Worthington, presiding magistrate, said the Bench were determined, so far as lay in their power, to put a stop to such proceedings, and they therefore felt it to be their duty to inflict the full amount of punishment—namely, imprisonment with hard labour for two months.

MR. H. E. BARNES, solicitor and secretary to the Mercers' Company, was summoned before the Portsmouth magistrates, charged with using abusive language to Commander W. H. Gould, of the Royal Navy. On the 15th inst. a dispute took place between the parties with reference to the tenancy of a house at Southsea, of which Mr. Barnes was the owner, when it was alleged that the latter called Commander Gould "a liar," "a rogue," and "a scoundrel," and on the complainant endeavouring to prevent him going upstairs, the defendant struck at him, but grazed his own knuckles against the wall. The defendant, who did not appear, was fined 20s., including costs.

A PRECOCIOUS YOUTH.—At Clerkenwell Police-court, Henry Edward Atkinson, aged sixteen, described as an errand boy, was brought up on remand before Mr. Cooke, charged with stealing from the person of James Digby, turner, a gold watch and chain, value £15. According to the prosecutor's evidence the prisoner formed one of a crowd of thieves and rascals who preceded the City of London militia down the City-road, and robbed every one they met. The prisoner on that occasion ran up to the prosecutor and boldly and by force stole the watch and chain and made off. The prosecutor was so surrounded and assailed by the throng as to render pursuit impossible, and the prisoner was afterwards apprehended by the police from the description given of him by the prosecutor. On being taken into custody and told the charge, he said, "I was in Paris at the time and have only just returned." He was identified by the prosecutor amongst six other boys. William Miller, a detective officer, said he had only just seen the prisoner, and he recognized him as having been sentenced to three months' imprisonment from Marlborough-street Police-court on the 12th of April, 1866, for picking pockets at church. The prisoner, having been cautioned, reserved his defence, and was committed for trial.

THE TAILORS IN A FIX.—Mr. George Druitt, the president of the Operative Tailors' Association, Mr. Lawrence, the secretary, and other leading men connected with the strike, were brought up at Marlborough-street on summonses taken out by Mr. Thomas Bowater, on behalf of the Master Tailors' Association, charging them with conspiring to impoverish in their trade and business. Evidence was given by several master tailors and their workpeople as to the intimidation exercised through the system of pickets, and Mr. Knox, at the close of the case, said he was of opinion that there was a reasonable probability with all, and more than a reasonable probability with some of the defendants, of their being convicted sent them for trial, which he proposed to do. The defendants were then committed to take their trial. Druitt and Lawrence to find bail, certain others to go at large on their own recognizances, and some of the summonses were withdrawn.

SHAMEFUL CRUELTY.—Henry Rumble, a young man living at Langley, Essex, was charged before Mr. Knox, by the Royal Society for the Prevention of Cruelty to Animals, with cruelty to a horse by working it when in an unfit state. Hayward, one of the officers of the society, while in the Tottenham-court-road saw a horse attached to a waggon laden with hay, the horse appearing to be in great pain. He asked the defendant if he was the driver, and he said he was and that he had driven the horse thirty miles. On examining the horse he found it very lame, in a wretched condition, worn out, and totally unfit for work. The defendant, when he took him into custody, asked to be allowed to go, stating that the horse belonged to his father. Mr. Knox said the best course would be to send the horse to the greenyard, and summon the owner. The defendant said they did not work the horse often, and the reason why he used it was because he had to bring some hay to pay the rent. The defendant was remanded, on his own recognizances, that his father might attend.

DISGRACEFUL BRUTALITY TO A DOG.—Mr. George Willett, 161, Barnsbury-road, appeared to answer a complaint which charged him with having cruelly ill-treated a dog. Witnesses were called whose evidence went to show that the dog belonged to one Mr. Lapworth, a neighbour of the defendant, and on the morning of the 17th inst. the dog got into the defendant's garden, which was contiguous to that of the complainant. The defendant was seen to beat the dog with a large stick about the head and body, and its eyes were much bloodshot. In addition one of its hind legs was broken, and blood ran from its eyes and nostrils.—The defence was that the dog was an intolerable nuisance, and continually getting into the defendant's garden, doing all sorts of damage. The owner had been repeatedly spoken to about it, but would not keep the dog at home. The dog also worried his child, and that caused him to hit the dog, but he did not intend to hurt it as he had done.—Mr. Cooke said that what he had heard was no justification for the excessive violence to which it appeared the dog had been subjected, and he fined the defendant 40s. and costs, or in default one month's imprisonment. The defendant paid the money.

THREATENING WITNESSES.—John Barrett, a shabbily-dressed young man, of about twenty-two years of age, was charged with an attempt at watch stealing. Sergeant Ackrill, of the F division deposed that he was on duty in the Seven Dials on Tuesday, about seven o'clock. A teetotal band was passing at the time, and he distinctly saw the prisoner, with four other men, surround an old gentleman and hustle him about. Prisoner snatched at the chain of the gentleman, but on perceiving that witness was closely watching them, the prisoner let go his hold, and all five ran off in different directions. Sergeant Ackrill followed the prisoner, and, after a sharp run up Queen-street and about Short's-gardens, succeeded at last in capturing him, and, after a severe struggle, brought the prisoner to the police-station. Up to the present time, no more has been heard of the old gentleman, for, after the attempt at robbery, he buttoned up his coat and ran away, evidently much frightened at what had happened. On the prisoner being remanded, a young woman who was in the body of the court commenced shouting and screaming violently—threatening the life of Sergeant Ackrill as she followed him out of the court. Shortly after the termination of the case, Honora Barrett, Bridget Sullivan, and Susan Collins, were placed at the bar charged with threatening and using most obscene and abusive language towards Ackrill for prosecuting the prisoner John Barrett. It appears that no sooner had Ackrill reached the street than he was surrounded by the three prisoners, who swore that they would have his life, and in fear of some bodily injury, he was compelled, with the assistance of another constable, to take them to the station. Here the three women fell on their knees and begged for pardon. Mrs. Barrett (the mother of the first prisoner), saying she would willingly die for Sergeant Ackrill if he would let her off; but the characters of the prisoners are known to be so desperate that it was thought better to press the charge. The prisoners made but a poor defence for their behaviour. The magistrate bound over each of the prisoners to keep the peace for three months in their own recognizances for £10, and to find two sureties in £5. Committed in default.

STEALING GOLD LACE.—William King, a young man, a tailor in the employ of Messrs. Hill, military tailors, No. 3, Old Bond-street, was charged before Mr. Knox with stealing 2½ yards of gold lace, the property of his employers. Mr. William Foyle, foreman in the employ of Messrs. Hill, said that on Saturday last he gave the prisoner a pair of uniform trousers to alter. Instead of altering the trousers, the prisoner ripped off the gold lace, and went away, leaving the trousers behind. He was found at Barnett on Tuesday, and brought back to Bond-street, where he admitted his guilt, and stated that he had sold the gold lace. William Masters, 80 C, said that, on receiving the prisoner in custody, he said that he had sold the lace, telling him where he had sold it; and, on his going to the place, he was informed that it had been sold to a Jew. The prisoner choosing to be tried by the magistrate, Mr. Knox asked him if he wished to say anything. The prisoner said he had a widowed mother to support, and it was through misfortune he had acted as he had done. Mr. Knox said the prisoner was in employ, and had no kind of excuse for misconduct. He would be committed for three months with hard labour.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A WOMAN.—Thomas Turner, described as a bricklayer, was brought up on a warrant by Brydges, one of the warrant officers of the court, charged with assaulting Jane Johnson, with whom he had been cohabiting. The prisoner is known as a violent man, and has suffered one term of imprisonment with hard labour for six months for an assault. On the day in question he struck the complainant several times in the face, and kicked her many times. On the following morning he again assaulted her with an iron saucepan, and broke it about her head. He then absconded, but had since seen the complainant and threatened to do for her, and the complainant stated that she went in fear of him. When he was apprehended by Brydges he was violent, and said he would do for the complainant when he got a chance.—Mr. Cooke said it was plain that the defendant was an ill-conditioned fellow, and sentenced him to four months' imprisonment with hard labour in the House of Correction, and at the expiration of that period he would have to find one surety in the sum of £50 to keep the peace towards the complainant for twelve calendar months.

SUICIDE THROUGH DREAD OF COUNTY COURT PROCESS.—On Monday an inquest was held in Wootton-street, Lambeth, on the body of Elizabeth Coley, aged 45. On Friday evening last she was found suspended by the neck with a piece of cord attached to a beam in kitchen, and quite dead. She had been much troubled in her mind, because of certain claims urged by a loan office. The jury returned a verdict of Temporary Insanity, and in consideration of the impoverished circumstances of the husband of the deceased, who is left with a family of five young children, gave a liberal subscription toward the funeral expenses.

ALTERATION OF STREET NAMES.—The Metropolitan Board of Works has ordered the following alterations to be made in the names of streets in the metropolis:—Southampton-road, Regent's Park, to be re-named Gloucester-road; Winchester-street, Kentish Town, to be re-named Bassett-street; Mary-street and Brook-street, Euston-road, to be re-named Stanhope-street; Regent-place, Regent-square, to be incorporated with Compton-street; and Regent-place East with Skimouth-street, Gray's-inn-road. The subsidiary names in Arthur-street, Waterloo-street, Lyndhurst-road, South-street, and George-street, Camberwell, to be abolished. The houses in all cases to be re-numbered.

THE BRITISH MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

THE Directors of this flourishing Society have just issued their annual report and statement of accounts, which show a very satisfactory state of affairs, prominent among which is the declaration of a substantial bonus, as may be seen by the following extracts from the report.

Pursuant to the Resolutions passed at the Special General Meeting in October last, the alteration in the constitution of the Society has been effected; and the result of Mr. Finlaison's valuation of its Assets and Liabilities, on the 25th March last, justify a recommendation that a Bonus be now declared upon all the Policies then existing and entitled, equal to 20 per cent. or one-fifth of the Premiums that have been paid thereon.

ACTUARY'S REPORT.

Sir, Old Jewry, 15th June, 1867.
In order to carry into effect the Resolutions of the General Special Meeting of Members assembled at the Society's Offices on the 18th October, 1866, and for the purpose also of ascertaining the amount of surplus which is available for distribution among the Policy Holders entitled to participate in profits, the liability and annual premium attaching to each Policy of the British Mutual Life Assurance Society in force on the 25th March, 1867, have been carefully valued in detail under my own hands by the Table of Mortality heretofore made use of on previous occasions of a similar nature.

The result of this very laborious operation is contained in the Balance Sheet which accompanies this letter, and is of a character which enables me to declare, with reference to the provisions of the 67th Clause of the Society's Deed of Settlement, that in my judgment, as Actuary, the sum which may be safely and expediently set apart as clear profits in respect of the 25th March of the current year, is of an amount such as will permit of the appropriation of 20 per cent. pro rata the premiums received or accrued due on each Policy on the above-mentioned date entitled to participate, and on which profits have not been previously allotted; and of the appropriation also of 20 per cent. on the amount of premiums received during the past year in respect of each Policy remaining in force on which there has already been awarded a bonus.

More than this I do not consider it would be prudent to recommend, keeping in view possible future contingencies, and the urgent expediency of taking every precaution to prevent future disappointment on the occasion of the first quinquennial division of profits in the year 1872.

I am, Sir,
Yours very faithfully,
ALEXANDER GLEN FINLAISON,
Actuary of the National Debt.
Charles James Thicke, Esq., Secretary to the British Mutual Life Assurance Society.

The Annual Meeting will be held at the Society's Offices, 17, New Bridge-street, Blackfriars, this day.

THE ALKALI ACT.

It is computed that prior to the passing of the Alkali Act, in 1863, the escape of muriatic acid gas from the alkali works of the United Kingdom was equal at the very least to 1,000 tons per week. The mischief thus occasioned to health and vegetation must have been enormous. This gas being heavier than atmospheric air, gravitates slowly downwards from the moment of its escape from the chimney top, and though it may be wafted to considerable distances by the wind, is not subject to that extensive dilution which would accrue in the case of a lighter and more diffusive gas. Colourless, and therefore invisible, this gas appears in the form of a vapour by combination with the moisture of the air and of the coal smoke with which it is mingled. The presence of this gas in a moist atmosphere will be detected by the eye when the proportion of gas to air is as low as three parts in 10,000. In the same proportion the odour of the gas is strong, and to most persons distressing, giving rise to an irrepressible cough. When escaping from a lofty chimney the vapour is seen travelling to a considerable distance in straight but descending lines. Rain falling through it becomes acidulated, and injures the vegetation which it ought to nourish. Where the vapour itself comes into contact with growing plants the leaves speedily wither, and the presence of the acid may be detected by washing the leaves in distilled water. If the vapour be driven against the lead of roofs it is likely to cause a solution of chloride of lead.

MELANCHOLY DEATH OF BRO. FRANK COLSEY.—It is our painful duty to have to record the melancholy death, by drowning, of Bro. Frank Colsey, the proprietor of the Exchange Commercial Hotel, Norwich, a gentleman widely known and greatly respected, and one of the most useful and prominent Freemasons in the province. On Wednesday, the 12th inst., the deceased attended a Royal Arch chapter at Great Yarmouth, and on the following morning, at about eleven o'clock, he went into the sea for the purpose of bathing. Being a good swimmer he went out some distance from the shore, and seemed to enjoy himself for some time, but in returning a strong tide was against him, and it is supposed that after struggling in the water, tramp seized him, when he suddenly sank, and was never more seen alive. His body being recovered about two hours afterwards, was brought to Norwich on the same evening.

We gather from a case heard before the local bench on Tuesday, that Oldham has a "washer-woman's union," with its regularly appointed officers and outside world of charring "knobsticks." One Bridget Coleman, it appears, is secretary of this society. On Saturday night Bridget drank too much, and on turning out into the street assaulted another washerwoman who did not belong to "the union," and whom she denounced as a "knobstick." She was sentenced to seven days' hard labour for disorderly conduct.

FREEMASONRY. WORCESTERSHIRE.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—The annual meeting was held at Kidderminster on Tuesday, the 18th inst., under the presidency of the V.W. Bro. A. H. Royds, Prov. G.M. Early in the forenoon the presence of many strangers from other towns, and the sound of the church bells, announced something unusual. At eleven o'clock a.m., the members of the local lodge, Hope and Charity (No. 377), began to assemble at the Music Hall, which was suitably fitted up for the occasion. It was noon, however, before the lodge was opened by Bro. A. Hancock, W.M., assisted by Bros. Alfred Hancock, S.W.; T. D. Baker, J.W.; W. Fawcett, I.P.M.; Cooper, P.M.; Fitzgerald, P.M. and Sec.; and the other officers. There were also present, Bros. the Rev. Sir F. Gore Ouseley, Bart., P. Prov. G. Chap.; S. Baldwin, S.W. 560, Prov. G. Org.; Newton, P.M. 280, Prov. S.G.W.; G. Baldwin, W.M. 560 and S.W.; Dr. Hopkins, P.M. 43 and 947, and P. Prov. S.G.W. for Warwickshire; and others, as visitors. The circular of summons and the minutes of the last meeting having been read by the Secretary, the lodge was opened in the second, and afterwards in the third degree. No business offering, and the Provincial Grand Officers not having arrived, the lodge was called off. At one o'clock the members re-assembled, and the Provincial Grand Lodge entered in procession. The chair having been taken by Bro. Royds, Prov. G.M., supported on his right by Bro. the Rev. Sir F. G. Ouseley, Bart.; Bro. J. Barber, D. Prov. G.M., and others; and on his left by Bros. Brown; Rev. — Gore, Prov. G. Chap.; — Vine, of the Somersetshire Prov. G. Lodge; Dr. Hopkins, Griffiths, and other brethren of rank, a salute to the Prov. G. Master was given, led by Bro. S. Baldwin acting as Dir. of Cers. The Provincial Grand Lodge was opened in due form, prayer being offered by Bro. the Rev. — Gore, Prov. G. Chap. Nearly one hundred brethren were in attendance, a fair number considering that there are but nine lodges in the province. The minutes of the previous meeting were read by Bro. Bristow, Prov. G. Sec., and confirmed. The muster roll of the lodges in the province was called over, the brethren of each rose as they were named, and were vouched for by the respective W.M.s.

LEICESTERSHIRE.

MELTON MOWBRAY.—Rutland Lodge (No. 1,130).—The first annual festival of this lodge was held at the George Hotel, on the 13th inst., and was numerously attended by members and visitors. The time fixed by the bye-laws for this celebration is in February, but the lodge having only been opened in October last, and the W.M. and Wardens having consequently to occupy their offices for sixteen months, it was determined to hold it this year before the summer recess. Additional interest was given to the meeting, owing to the members having unanimously resolved to present a testimonial to the D. Prov. G. M., Bro. Kelly, as a token of the gratitude felt to him for his kindness at its foundation, and for his frequent presence at their meetings and his assistance in working the lodge up to its present prosperous condition.

DEVONSHIRE.

HOME PARK, STOKE, NEAR DEVONPORT.—CONSECRATION OF THE MASONIC HALL.—On Thursday, the 13th inst., the Masonic Hall of the Hayshe Lodge was consecrated by Bro. the Rev. John Hayshe, Prov. G.M. The building has been used for some months as a lodge room under warrant, but this solemn ceremonial of dedication had through various circumstances been unavoidably postponed. The night being a regular lodge night, the proceedings opened with some of the lodge business, which included the election of Bro. J. Austin, S.W., to be W.M., and the re-election of Bro. S. Chapple, M.P., as Treas., and Bro. Lashbrook as Tyler for the ensuing year. At the close of the lodge business the ceremony of the consecration was proceeded with, in which the Prov. G.M. was assisted by Bros. L. P. Metham, P.M., Prov. S.G.W., P.G.D. England; R. Love, W.M.; J. Austin, S.W.; and S. Willoughby, J.W. of the lodge. There was a full attendance of the brethren of the lodge, and a large number of visiting brethren were present. At the conclusion of the ceremony the lodge was closed. The officers and brethren then adjourned to their banqueting room.

CORNWALL.

PROVINCIAL GRAND LODGE.—The annual meeting of the Grand Lodge of the Province of Cornwall was held on the 18th inst. at Redruth. At an early hour a large number of the present and past Prov. G. Officers and the Masters and Wardens of lodges within the province arrived in the town. The large hall of the New Public Rooms was fitted up as the lodge-room for the occasion, where the lodge was arranged with much taste and effect. The lodge was closed at 10.30 a.m., and after the despatch of a few business preliminaries, adjourned at 10.50 to attend divine service in the parish church. The whole of the brethren, over 200, proceeded in Masonic costume, accompanied by two bands, to the church, in an imposing procession. The Prov. G. Officers, in full costume of their various ranks, with regalia and standards, and the whole of the brethren in attendance with the insignia of their various ranks and honours in the Order, and the gorgeous appearance of the procession, drew crowds of spectators to witness it along its route.

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